The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.......NO. 5432. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

Refusal of the Senate to Ratify the Alabama Treaty.

The Bill Limiting the Franking Privilege Rejected.

The Supplemental Bank Bill Agreed to in the House.

Further Debate on the Proposition to Reduce the Army.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 18.

The Senate held a very brief Executive Session to-day, long enough, however, to enable Mr. SUMNER, from the Foreign Relations Committee, to report back the *Alabama* Claims treaty, with the recommendation that the Senate do not advice and confirm the same. This is more decided action than is usual in case of a negative recommendation on a treaty, the ordinary custom being simply to lay the treaty on the table.

THE NATIONAL BANK BILL.

The House to-day revived the Bank bill which was laid on the table yesterday, under the motion to reconsider entered last night. The Western and Southern members, who were outgeneraled by POMEROY'S tactics yesterday, finding they were strong enough in numbers to carry COBURN'S section, which was cut ont yesterday, voted to reconsider, and the bill was then recommitted to the Banking Committee, with instructions to report back immediately with the Coburn amendment. The House then agreed to the first three sections as originally reported from the Committee, and then to the fourth section as amended by Mr. COBURN'S substitute. In this shape the bill goes back to the Senate for concurrence. That body will probably non-concur, and the bill will then go to a Committee of Conference, where something like the compromise originally reported by the Committee will probably prevail, so that in the end the West and South will not get more than was at first proposed. The substitute of Mr. COBURN, which is now the fourth section of the bill, is the same as printed in the TIMES of this morning.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The debate on the Army bill was continued in the House this evening, when, after severe attacks from Mr. BLAINE and Gen. GARFIELD, Gen. BUTLER, by a small majority, succeeded in having his amendment, as given in these dispatches yesterday, adopted. In the course of the debate it was stated that the actual expenses of the army for the year ending June, 1868, were $54,750,000. Mr. BLAINE offered an important amendment, which will be found in the regular report of the proceedings, looking to a further reduction of the army, but leaving it at the discretion of the Secretary of War to do so, according as the requirements of the service will permit. There is not much probability that the Butler amendment will pass the House, and if it should, it will never be sanctioned by the Senate. Gen. GRANT, it is well known, is opposed to this wholesale measure. He is of opinion that the army should be reduced gradually and not by any hasty and perhaps rash legislation. The statistics and reports show that in the course of a year three hundred officers are dropped from the army register, owing to death, resignation or dismissal. For the last four years Mr. JOHNSON has nearly always reinstated the dismissed officers. Gen. GRANT announces that he will never restore a man who has once been dismissed on just grounds; and if these natural causes are allowed to operate, the army will be reduced, in a very few years, to as economical a footing as is consistent with public safety.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

The Senate transacted very little business of importance to-day—the two most important subjects which were considered being the Indian Appropriation bill, and, in the evening, the bill for the regulation of the franking privilege. The former measure is still pending. The latter gave rise to a rather animated debate to-night, when the House bill was finally agreed to, after the usual flow of rhetoric. The House bill provides that all persons entitled to the franking privilege shall write their own name, and not use a *fac simile* stamp or the fingers of their Secretaries.

GEN. GRANT'S CABINET.

Both Messrs. COLFAX and DEFREES unite in pronouncing without the slightest foundation the report that Gen. GRANT has accorded the Vice-President elect the privilege of selecting one member of the Cabinet, and that Mr. DEFREES is that selection. No such custom has ever prevailed, and the only instance of such a practice is the case of Mr. WELLES, recommended by Mr. HAMLIN, but also the choice of Mr. LINCOLN, at the same time.

THE ARMY RECEPTION.

The number of visitors at headquarters this morning was large, but they were strictly limited to the hours prescribed by the rules, 10 to 12. Among the callers were Gens. GEO. H. THOMAS, DODGE, SHARPE, Gov. FENTON and Senator-elect SCHURZ.

THE RETURN OF GEN. RAWLINS.

Gen. RAWLINS, Chief of Staff, returned from the North last night, with Mrs. RAWLINS, and they are for the present the guests of Gen. GRANT.

THE UNION LEAGUE MEMORIAL.

The memorial of the Union League Club, praying for a change in the Naturalization laws, has arrived here, and will be presented to Congress to-morrow. It is 450 feet long, and contains over 23,000 signatures. Dr. LIEBER, Chairman of the Committee bearing the memorial, was on the floor of the House to-day, conferring with members on the proposed changes in the laws. A bill will be offered on Saturday embodying the principal changes desired.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 18.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

According to present indications, even with an average amount of receipts from Customs, Internal Revenue and miscellaneous sources, the next monthly statement will show a considerable reduction of the public debt.

THE TREASURY DISBURSEMENTS.

The disbursements on account of the different departments of the Government for the present month, have been comparatively very light; that on account of the Union Pacific Railroad made yesterday, in the nature of an issue of bonds amounting to $120,000, being the heaviest disbursement of the month.

CALLERS ON GEN. GRANT.

Among the callers on Gen. GRANT this morning were Hon. CARL SCHURZ, of Missouri, and Ex-Gov. FENTON, of New-York.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND FAMILY.

The President and his family will vacate the White House on the 3d of March, and will probably leave Washington on the 5th of that month.

AID TO THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

A majority of the Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads are preparing a report on the bill granting aid to the Northern Pacific and other railroads giving the considerations which induced them to adopt the policy of aiding at the present time, with Government credit, the construction of additional lines of trunk railroads and vindicating the provisions of the bill. It was not understood in the Committee that the bill should be presented with a report, and the majority would not now present one but for the fact that the views of the minority first appeared in the newspapers and afterward in the Senate.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: ALEXANDER R. BANKS, of Kansas, Agent for the Indians in Upper Arkansas, *vice* WYNKOOP, resigned; HORATIO FOX, of Maine, Consul at Trindad de Cuba, *vice* CAVADA, resigned; ISAAC GOSS, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Eighth District of Ohio, *vice* MILTON W. WARDEN, deceased.

THE POSTMASTER AT SALEM.

On inquiring at the Post Office Department, it was ascertained the statement that W. H. SANDER, Postmaster at Salem, Mass., had absconded as a defaulter is untrue. He has been in Washington four weeks and to-day received a certificate of the adjustment of his accounts, showing a small balance in his favor.

THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations this morning agreed to recommend to the favorable action of that body the Naturalization treaty made with England; also the treaty leaving to the Government of Switzerland the arbitrament of the San Juan Island dispute between the United States and Great Britain. The Committee came to a unanimous conclusion to recommend to the Senate the rejection of the *Alabama* claims treaty with England. An effort will be made to-morrow to go into Executive session to consider these reports of the Committee.

ISSUE OF LAND TRANSCRIPTS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has transmitted to the Governor of Iowa, land officers and railroad companies, twenty-one certified transcripts of land, embracing the aggregate of 93,553 acres, as lands granted by the acts of Congress of May 15, 1856, and June 21, 1864, to aid in the construction of the Burlington and Missouri Railroad.

STAMPS ON TOBACCO.

Some of the tobacco dealers and manufacturers who have unstamped fine-cut and chewing tobacco on hand, being under the impression that they are liable to penalties for not having heretofore stamped these supplies, it may be of interest to state that the law requires only that such fine-cut and chewing tobacco be not sold or offered for sale without being stamped. The fact of having a supply on hand without stamps affixed, if it is not sold or offered for sale, does not make the holders liable under the law to fine or other penalty.

THE ARMY RECEPTION.

The usual number of visitors called during the reception held at the Headquarters of the Army this morning.

THE INAUGURATION VISITORS.

The city is rapidly filling up with visitors to attend the inauguration, all of whom seem to be attracted to the Army Headquarters and the Executive Mansion as the first places of interest.

JUDICIARY REQUISITIONS REFUSED.

The appropriation on account of the Judiciary having been exhausted, several requisitions made upon the Treasury Department by Marshals of the United States Court, for payments of expenses of the Courts, &c., have been refused.

THE CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The customs receipts from Feb. 8 to Feb. 13, inclusive, are as follows:

Boston	$378,285 64
New-York	3,341,000 00
Philadelphia	162,430 92
Baltimore	137,549 06
New-Orleans, from Feb. 1 to Feb. 6, inclusive	108,917 64
San Francisco, from Jan. 18 to Jan. 23, inclusive	158,226 93
Total	$4,286,410 19

THE SUPREME COURT.

The following cases were before the Supreme Court to-day:

No. 86—Charles Hartsmeth, appellant, *vs.* Washington Gaslight Company. This cause was argued by Mr. Brent, of counsel for the appellant, and by Mr. Webb for the appellees.

No. 87—The United States, appellant, *vs.* The schooner *Diana*. This cause was argued by Assistant Attorney-General Ashton, of counsel for the appellant. No counsel appeared for the appellees.

No. 88—Mrs. Grant, appellant, *vs.* The United States. This cause was argued by Mr. Goodrich, of counsel for the appellant, and Assistant Attorney-General Dickey for the appellees.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

The following signal officers have been ordered to report for duty at the headquarters of their commands opposite their names, when they will receive special instructions from the chief signal officer of the army: Capt. S. C. Plummer, of the Twenty-sixth Infantry, now stationed at the District of New-Mexico; Lieut. H. Totten, of the Thirty-fourth Infantry, stationed at the Department of Dakota. First Lieut. John Rooley, of the Twenty-second Infantry, has resigned.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 18.

Mr. CONNESS, from the Committee on Post Offices, reported, with amendment, the bill to encourage the building of steamships in the United States, and to establish an American line of steamships to Europe.

Mr. GRIMES, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to compensate the officers and crew of the *Kearsarge* for the capture and destruction of the *Alabama*

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

Mr. MORGAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit duties on submarine telegraph cable imported by the Western Union Telegraph Company.

HOMESTEAD LAWS.

Mr. THAYER introduced a bill amendatory of the Preëmption and Homestead laws. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

THE MEMORIAL OF DUFF GREEN.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print the memorial of DUFF GREEN in relation to the national finances, which was adopted.

Mr. THAYER moved to reconsider the vote. He knew no reason why the public should pay the printing of these financial essays, especially the essay of Mr. DUFF GREEN.

Mr. ANTHONY said that several Senators desired that it should be printed, as it contained a great deal of valuable information. The cost of printing would probable not be more than $50.

Mr. MORTON—What is the question before the Senate?

The President, misunderstanding Mr. ANTHONY'S statement—The question is on reconsidering a vote for the printing of a document which will cost six dollars. [Laughter.]

Mr. CONNESS—I suppose, Mr. President, that we have the right to debate that question.

The PRESIDENT—Of course you have, and you seem to know it. [Laughter.]

Mr. CONNESS—Yes, and I intend to exercise it. This is not a question of six dollars or fifty dollars. The question is whether we shall print, at the public expense, the advice of a notorious rebel in regard to the management of our finances, while the ablest in the country are writing and publishing at their own expense essays and pamphlets of probably at least equal value on the same subject.

Mr. DIXON did not know that Gen. GREEN had been a rebel; but even if he had been, he was still entitled to the right of petition.

Mr. THAYER said he had moved to reconsider because DUFF GREEN had been a notorious rebel, and he did not think it necessary to recognize him to the extent of printing his essays. He then moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Carried.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported, with amendments, the House bill providing for an election in Virginia:

The first amendment provides that at the election for the ratification of the Constitution, directed by the House bill to be held on the 27th of next May, there shall be submitted to a separate vote of the registered and qualified voters the question of ratifying the fourth sub-division of the first section and the seventh section of the third article; the vote on said question to be "for disqualification or against disqualification." The other amendment substitutes for section five of the House bill, which requires the General Assembly elected at the same time, to assemble on the first Tuesday in September, 1869, a provision that the said General Assembly, in case a majority of all the votes be cast for the ratification of the Constitution, shall assemble at Richmond on the first Tuesday in July, 1869; but if a majority of votes be not cast for ratification, the Assembly shall not convene, nor shall any person elected to office under the provisions of this bill enter upon the discharge of the duties thereof. The provisions of the Constitution voted upon separately shall constitute a part of the Constitution if a majority of the votes cast upon that question be for disqualification, and *vice versa.*

ADVERSE REPORTS.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the same Committee, reported adversely on the following:

Mr. HENDERSON'S bill to establish a Department of Home Affairs; Mr. ROBERTSON'S joint resolution proposing by constitutional amendment to establish an Electoral College tribunal, and Mr. SAWYER'S joint resolution extending the time for the commencement of suits for the recovery of captured and abandoned property in the Court of Claims.

THE NAVAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. GRIMES, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported favorably, with verbal amendments, the House bill relating to captures made by Admiral FARRAGUT'S fleet in the Mississippi River in May, 1862.

It declares the vessels which participated in the opening of the river and the capture of New-Orleans shall be now entitled to the benefit of the Prize law in the same manner as they would have been had the Eastern District Court of Louisiana been then open and the captures made by said vessels been libeled therein, and any United States Court having admiralty jurisdiction may now take cognizance of all cases arising out of said captures. The shares in such captures which may be awarded to officers and men entitled to the prize are to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States.

THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.

Mr. MORGAN, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably on the House bill to establish the Collection District of Aroostook, Me., and more accurately to define the boundaries of the District of Newark, N. J.

ANOTHER POST ROAD.

Mr. KELLOGG introduced a bill to establish and declare the railroad and bridge of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, hereafter to be constructed westward from New-Orleans, a post road and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Post Roads.

IMPROVEMENT OF HOMESTEADS.

Mr. THAYER introduced a bill amending the Preëmption and Homestead laws so as to require the planting of trees on homestead and preëmption settlements. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE PAYMENT OF SOUTHERN SENATORS.

On motion of Mr. MORTON, the Senate took up the resolution to authorize the payment of the Senators from the reconstructed States, from the commencement of the Fortieth Congress.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved to amend so as to pay them only from the beginning of the second session of the Fortieth Congress.

Mr. SAULSBURY reminded the Senate that at the beginning of the Fortieth Congress Mr. YATES advocated the original resolution. He had examined the question and found all the precedents to show that, where Senators or Representatives were entitled to compensation for any part of a term of office, they were entitled to compensation for a whole term. When the question was up before, the delicacy of the Senators from the Southern States had prevented them from voting; but now, if it should be necessary, in order to decide the question rightly, he would insist upon their overcoming their scruples, and voting to pay themselves.

Mr. STEWART also had examined the precedents, but had found none in favor of paying these Senators.

The matter was briefly discussed, and then, on motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, it was postponed.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up. The Committee on Appropriations reported and explained the various amendments recommended by them, which were generally agreed to, and the consideration of which occupied the time until 3:30 o'clock,

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

When, on motion of Mr. SUMNER, the Senate went into Executive session, and soon afterward took a recess until 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The President presented the credentials of ALLEN G. THURMAN, Senator elect from Ohio.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the business reported from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The bill to regulate the franking privilege was reported by the Chairman of the Committee with two amendments, one making it lawful for a member of Congress to frank mail matter by his authorized as well as his written signature, and the other continuing the privilege in the heads of Departments and Bureaus who have it now, but confining its use to official matters, to be franked by a stamp designating the object for which it is used.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to strike out the amendment permitting authorized franking. If that was adopted the bill would not effect any reform whatever.

Mr. CONKLING said he had been in favor of abolishing the franking privilege altogether, and asked the Chairman of the Committee to let this bill lie over until a direct vote of the full Senate could be had upon a motion to abolish the privilege.

It was liable to great abuse, and therefore ought to be abolished, even though it should be found necessary to make members of Congress a certain annual allowance for postage.

Mr. WILLIAMS was not quite satisfied that it would be wise to abolish the privilege, or that it had been so extensively abused as was generally represented.

Mr. ANTHONY said there could be no doubt that the privilege had been greatly abused, and he believed it well to abolish it; but the Committee feel that no adequate preparation had been made to meet the exigencies which would arise in the Departments as the result of total abolition.

Mr. CONKLING thought that every legitimate need of the Departments for postal facilities could be met by the use of stamped envelopes. He had heard at every session of Congress for the last eleven years substantially the statement of the Senator from Rhode Island, (ANTHONY,) that the abolition of the franking privilege would be a very salutary reform for some time, but he was in favor of making the reform now.

Mr. POMEROY said that the right to frank was really not a privilege, but, on the contrary, a great burden on members of Congress; but there were difficulties in the way of abolishing it.

Mr. HOWE was in favor of abolishing the privilege.

Mr. CONKLING moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert the following:

"All acts and parts of acts conferring the franking privilege upon members of the Senate and House of Representatives be and are hereby repealed."

Mr. MORRILL would like to see the privilege abolished, but believed that it could not be abolished now; and was therefore in favor of voting down the amendment recommended by the Committee, and passing the bill as it came from the House.

Mr. TRUMBULL also thought it best to take one step at a time and adopt the House bill.

Mr. CONKLING withdrew his amendment, but said he would introduce it again as an independent proposition and try to get a direct vote upon it.

The House bill, unaltered, was then passed.

Mr. RAMSEY then reported from the Committee a bill abolishing the privilege after the 1st of July, 1869.

Mr. CONKLING moved his bill as a substitute.

Mr. NYE was opposed to abolishing the franking privilege, which had done more than any other one agent to enlighten the country by distributing the speeches of members of Congress and other public documents. If the franking privilege were adopted but few *Globes* would be distributed, and consequently the country would relapse into barbarism. There were poetry, and religion, and politics which could be learned only from the *Globe*. [Laughter.] The *Globe* was also invaluable as a corrective of the misrepresentations of the Associated Press. [Incredulous laughter and general expression of dissent on the countenances of Senators.]

Mr. TIPTON was determined that the people should pay his postage while they claimed his services.

Mr. RICE was opposed to the proposition of the Senator from New-York, because he knew that his constituents valued highly the benefits they derived from the exercise of the franking privilege.

The substitute offered by Mr. CONKLING was adopted, and the bill was then rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Conkling, Corbett, Ferry, Howe, McCreery, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Trumbull, Wade, Whyte, Willey, Wilson—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Cole, Fessenden, Fowler, Harris, Howard, Kellogg, McDonald, Nye, Osborn, Rice, Robertson, Sawyer, Spencer, Stewart, Sumner, Tipton, Welch, Williams—18.

Messrs. GRIMES, HENDRICKS and PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, who would have voted in the affirmative, paired off with Messrs. CAMERON, SPRAGUE and PATTERSON, of Tennessee, who would have voted in the negative.

At 9:45 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. BROOKS presented a petition from the officers and students of medicine in the New-York University, for the reorganization of the Medical Corps of the Navy.

Mr. WOOD presented a memorial of citizens of New-York, asking for an appropriation for the removal of obstructions at Hell Gate, in New-York.

Mr. MOORE presented a petition of masters and owners of vessels, for protection of navigation from illegal exactions by State and municipal corporations.

Mr. STARKWEATHER presented a petition of GEORGE FOWLER and others, for leave to make application for an extension of the patent for the improvement in machines for punching metal.

Mr. O'NEILL presented a resolution of the Philadelphia Board of Trade recommending the passage of Senator CONKLING'S bill, prohibiting the secret sales or purchases of gold or bonds on account of the United States.

Also a petition of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts at Philadelphia, asking for a copyright law for the protection of artists in painting, sculpture, &c.

THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

On motion of Mr. POLAND the Senate bill for a term of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States, in Vermont, was taken up from the Speaker's table and passed.

THE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS.

Mr. SHELLABARGER, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the case of THOMAS A. HAMILTON, claiming a seat as Representative from the State of Tennessee, at large, with a resolution that he is not entitled to it. The report, with a minority report presented by Mr. HEATON, was ordered to be printed.

THE NATIONAL BANK BILL.

The Bank bill then came up as the next business in order, the question being on laying on the table the motion to reconsider the vote of laying the bill on the table.

Mr. POMEROY suggested to Mr. WOOD to withdraw that motion, and let the bill be recommitted to the Committe on Banking and Currency.

Mr. WOOD declined, saying that he doubted very much whether any provision of the bill would improve the existing law.

The motion to reconsider was not laid on the table, and then the vote laying the bill on the table was reconsidered.

Mr. POMEROY then moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Banking and Currency, with instructions to report back forthwith the first three sections of the bill, and moved the previous question.

Mr. COBURN desired to move to add to the instructions to report back the fourth section, as amended by his substitute.

Mr. POMEROY insisted on the previous question, which would prevent the motion.

Mr. HOOPER suggested to Mr. POMEROY to strike out the previous section.

Mr. POMEROY declined to entertainy any suggestion, but insisted on the previous question.

The House refused to second the previous question by a vote of 53 to 76.

Mr. COBURN then moved to amend the motion so as to instruct the Committee to report back the fourth section as amended yesterday, by the adoption of his substitute.

Mr. HOOPER also moved to amend by instructing the Committee to strike out the second section in reference to banks in liquidation, and moved the previous question on the motion and amendments.

The House again refused to second the previous question by a vote of 70 to 74.

Mr. INGERSOLL desired to get in his amendment, but, as a parliamentary question, the motion could not be entertained, as there were two amendments pending to Mr. POMEROY'S motion to recommit.

Mr. POLAND gave notice that if the amendments were voted down, he would move an amendment providing for a free banking system.

Mr. RANDALL gave notice that he would offer as an amendment, the Senate bill as amended by the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. WOOD gave notice that if the amendments were adopted he would move to lay the bill and amendments on the table.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays on Mr. HOOPER'S motion, "To instruct the Committee to strike out the second section," and it resulted—yeas 15 to nays 146. So the House refused to have the second section stricken out.

The question was then taken on Mr. COBURN'S amendment, and it was agreed to—yeas 97, nays 76.

Mr. INGERSOLL then moved to instruct the Committee to report back the sections which he had offered yesterday as an amendment, and which were then adopted by the House. The motion was rejected by yeas 73, nays 98.

Mr. MILLER moved that the bill be laid on the table.

The House refused to lay the whole subject on the table by a vote of yeas 84; nays 96.

The question then recurred on Mr. POMEROY'S motion as amended to recommit the bill to the Committee on Banking and Currency, with instructions to report back forthwith the first three sections of the bill, and Mr. COBURN'S amendment as the fourth section; and it was agreed to without division.

Mr. POMEROY therefore reported back the bill according to instructions from the House.

The previous question was seconded, and the main question was ordered, on its adoption, as a substitute for the Senate bill. The substitute was adopted—yeas 92, nays 76.

Mr. WOOD moved to lay the bill on the table.

The House refused to lay the bill on the table by a vote of 70 to 110.

The bill as amended was then passed by a vote of 106 yeas to 77 nays.

The following is the bill as passed:

Be it enacted, &c., That every National Banking association selected as a depository of public moneys under the provisions of section 45 of the act entitled "An act to provide a national currency, &c.," shall deposit United States bonds with the Treasurer of the United States as security for such deposits; and whenever the public moneys deposited in such association shall exceed ninety per centum of the bonds so held by the Treasurer as security, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer forthwith, by draft or otherwise, to reduce the amount of such deposits to a sum not exceeding ninety per centum of the bonds deposited, as hereinafter specified. And national banking associations in the City of Washington, or in any city or town where there is an Assistant Treasurer of the United States or a depositary of public money designated under the act of Aug. 6, 1846, shall not be selected as public depositaries; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall require all public moneys collected in any such city or town to be deposited by the officers having custody of such money with the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer or Depositary, in such city or town, under such regulations as he may from time to time prescribe; and if any officer or agent of any association designated as a depository of public moneys, shall pay or offer to pay any money or other valuable consideration, directly or indirectly, for the purpose of obtaining or retaining deposits of public moneys; or if any officer or agent of the Government shall receive any money or other valuable consideration, directly or indirectly, for making such deposits of public moneys, such officer or agent shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction in any United States Court having jurisdiction shall be punished by a fine of not less than $1,000, or imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than five years, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That section 42 of said act be so amended as to provide that within ninety days from the date of the notice served upon the Comptroller of the Currency by any National Banking association, that its shareholders have voted to go into liquidation as provided in said section, the said association shall pay over to the Treasurer of the United States, the amount of its outstanding notes in lawful money of the United States, and take up the bonds which the said association has on deposit with the Treasurer, for the security of its circulating notes, which bonds shall be assigned to the bank in the manner specified in the nineteenth section of said act, in default of which, the Comptroller of the Currency shall sell said bonds to the highest bidder, at public action, at the Stock Exchange, in the City of New-York; and from the proceeds thereof shall pay over to the Treasurer of the United States, in lawful money, an amount equal to the outstanding circulation of such association, and shall pay over any surplus remaining to the officers of the association; and any association which has heretofore gone into litigation under the provisions of the section to which this is an amendment, shall pay over to the Treasurer lawful money equal in amount to its outstanding circulation, within ninety days from the date of the passage of this act, in default of which its bonds shall be sold as above provided, and from that time the outstanding notes shall be redeemed at the Treasury of the United States, and said association and the shareholders thereof shall be discharged from all liability therefor; provided, that any association winding up its affairs for the purpose of consolidation with another bank, shall not be compelled to pay to the Treasurer of the United States the amount of its outstanding circulation in lawful money, nor shall its bonds be sold as above provided.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed to receivers of National Banking associations, appointed in accordance with the provisions of the National Currency act, in full compensation for their services, $1,500 per annum, and in addition thereto a commission of two per centum on the first $100,000; a commission of one-half of one per centum on all sums above $100,000 and not exceeding $500,000; a commission of one-quarter of one per centum on all sums over $500,000 that may be collected, which salary and commission shall be paid by the Comptroller of the Currency out of any moneys realized from the assets of the bank so in the hands of the receiver; provided that the payment of one-half the commissions may be reserved, in the discretion of the Comptroller, until the affairs of the bank are finally closed, which sum shall be then paid to the receiver; or in case more than one receiver has acted, it shall be apportioned among the several receivers by the Comptroller of the Currency according to equity, and all receivers appointed as aforesaid shall be considered officers or agents of the Government, and shall have the right to bring suits in the United States Courts, and may invest the assets of the bank in their hands, in bonds of the United States, while the affairs of the bank are in process of liquidation, which bonds shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, subject to the order of the Comptroller of the Currency; and the receivers shall also make report to the Comptroller of all their acts and proceedings; and the Comptroller shall be authorized to sell such bonds, from time to time, in order to make the dividend and payments provided for in the fifteenth section of the act, to which this act is supplementary. And the Judge of the United States District Court, for the district in which such suits are brought, shall fix the fees, or compensation to be allowed to the attorneys for such receivers, having due reference to the amount of labor performed, and to the interests of the creditors of the bank.

SEC. 4. *And therefore be it enacted*, To insure a better distribution of the national banking currency, that there may be issued circulating notes to banking associations organized in States and Territories having a less banking circulation than their *pro rata* above, as herein authorized, shall within three years, if required, be withdrawn *pro rata* from banks organized in States having a circulation exceeding that provided for by the act entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for a national currency secured by pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved March 3, 1865, to ascertain which, the Comptroller of the Currency shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, make a statement showing the amount of circulation to be retired by each of such banks, and shall, when circulation is required, make a requisition for such amount upon such bank, commencing with the banks in States having the largest excess of circulation, and reducing only the circulation of those having the greatest proportion in excess, leaving undisturbed those having a smaller proportion, until those in greater excess have been reduced to the same grade, and continuing thus to make the reduction, in such States having an excess, until the circulation of such banks shall, as nearly as possible, be equalized among the States and Territories, according to the appraised value of all property, real and personal, within such States and Territories, the same to be ascertained by the certified statements of the Governors of such States and Territories, made by the Secretary of the Treasury; provided that this act shall not apply to over $150,000,000 of said circulation, which shall be distributed according to representation in Congress. And upon failure of such bank to return the amount so required within one year, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to sell at public auction, having given twenty days' notice in a newspaper printed in Washington City and New-York City, an amount of bonds deposited by said bank as security for its circulation equal to the circulation to be withdrawn from such bank, and with the proceeds to redeem so many of the notes of said bank as they come into the Treasury as will equal the amount required from it; provided that the circulation herein authorized shall be issued only as the circulation is withdrawn, so that the aggregate of circulation shall not at any time exceed $300,000,000.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table by a vote of yeas 93 to nays 70.

A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT FOR MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. BOUTWELL said he desired to make a statement to the House. The attention of the House being secured, he went to say: It was my purpose until very recently to report from the Reconstruction Committee a bill for the establishment of a Provisional Government for the State of Mississippi. After a full and free conference with gentlemen on the other side, and especially with the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. ELDRIDGE,) and having been by them assured very frankly that it was their purpose to resist the passage of the bill by such parliamentary means as they can command, I felt obliged to abandon the preparation of the bill at this time. There is other public business of great importance pressing, and as I have reason to expect that the bill would be vetoed and it would be useless to pass it unless it were passed by both Houses between this time and next Saturday night, and feel constrained by a sense of public duty to abandon the measure for the time, with the assurance to our friends on the other side that immediately after the 4th of March we will test the capacity of this side of the House to pass that or a similar measure.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said: The gentleman from Massachusetts has stated that it was our purpose to resist the passage of the bill to which he refers, territorizing the State of Mississippi. He has stated with entire frankness what I said to him, that we did intend to resist it to the utmost of our ability. We believe now, as we have always believed, that the State of Mississippi is a State in this Union, entitled to all the rights and privileges of every other State, and that she has been so ever since the war against the rebellion was successful, and we shall now, and at all times, resist any effort to turn into a Territory any State of the Union.

THE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS.

Mr. PETTIS, from the Committee on Elections, called up the New-Mexico contested election case, and was addressing the House in advocacy of the report of the Committee, when,

At 4:30 o'clock, the House took a recess until 7:30

EVENING SESSION.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House met again at 7:30, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. FERRY in the chair, on the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. BOYER continued his remarks, commenced last night. He disapproved of the amendment offered by Mr. BUTLER, and rather favored that reported from the Committee on Military Affairs.

General debate on the bill was limited to thirty-five minutes.

Mr. PILE addressed the Committee for twenty minutes in favor of the amendment of the Committee on Military Affairs, and against the amendment of Gen. BUTLER.

Mr. GARFIELD, Chairman of the Military Committee, addressed the House for fifteen minutes in advocacy of the amendment reported from that Committee and in opposition to the amendment offered by Mr. BUTLER. If the House desired to take the army and hew it in two, it might adopt the amendment of the gentleman from Massachusetts, but he (GARFIELD) would have nothing to do with producing that result. They had been told to-day by the Secretary of War and by the General of the Army that they had not any more troops than were needed for the actual necessities of the service. They had to day a volunteer regiment of cavalry in the service to meet the necessities of the Indian war. Not a day passed without Headquarters being besieged by petitions from the Southern States for more troops.

Mr. MILLER—Does Gen. GRANT recommend any reduction of the army?

Mr. GARFIELD—He does not, except by absorption.

Mr. DODGE offered the following as a substitute for the amendment reported from the Committee on Military Affairs:

That after March 4, 1869, the President of the United States is authorized to make the following reduction and consolidation of the army, as the benefit of the service may require: The consolidation of the regiments of infantry to thirty; the consolidation of the Artillery Corps and Ordnance Departments; the consolidation of the Quartermaster's, Subsistence and Pay Departments, and such reduction in the other staff departments as the reduced strength of the army may require. No appointments shall be made in any grade until the number of surplus officers in that grade is reduced to the number of officers required by the consolidation and reduction herein authorized.

Mr. BOYER asked Mr. DODGE whether his substitute did not leave it discretionary with the President whether to reduce the army or not.

Mr. DODGE—I say most emphatically that it is, and that is where I want to leave it. We have had experience of the desire of Gen. GRANT to reduce the army. It was at the beginning of this Congress nearly 100,000 men, and to-day it is only about 38,000, and if the reductions go on the army, on the 1st of January, 1870, will be reduced to 22,000 men.

Mr. BLAINE said he preferred Mr. DODGE'S proposition to the other two, as being simpler, more comprehensive and less elaborate.

The question was taken, and Mr. DODGE'S substitute was agreed to by a vote of 75 to 40.

Mr. GARFIELD offered an amendment regulating the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates, but on a point of order being made by Mr. BLAINE, the amendment was ruled to be out of order.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, said that he had voted for the substitute offered by Mr. DODGE in order to kill off the amendment reported by the Committee on Military Affairs, but he thought it was liable to grave objections. It had been said over and over again that the General of the Army desired no reduction, and the putting the matter in his hands with that fact before the House would show that the House did not desire any reduction.

Mr. NIBLACK remarked that he was afraid that the gentleman from Massachusetts had not as much confidence in the President elect as he had last night.

Mr. BUTLER—I have the same respect for him now as ever. I am only speaking of precedents, and precedents may prove fatal to the liberties of the people. Suppose that next time by any accident God should send upon us HORATIO SEYMOUR, then what should we do? [Laughter.] The substitute of the gentleman from Iowa palters with us in a double sense. It keeps the word of promise to our ear and breaks it to our hope. In conclusion he offered his own proposition as an amendment to that of Mr. DODGE.

Mr. FARNSWORTH declared himself in favor of the substitute offered by Mr. DODGE, as the most practical, and the only one that could possibly get through both Houses of Congress.

After further discussion the Amendment offered by Mr. BUTLER was agreed to by 57 to 56, and added to the substitute offered by Mr. DODGE.

It provides as follows: For the discontinuance of the office of General of the Army after the 4th of March, 1869; for the continuance of the office of Lieutenant-General until a vacancy in the same shall occur, and no longer; against granting any more brevet commissions except for meritorious conduct and important service in the presence of the enemy; for reducing the number of Major-Generals to three after July 1, 1869; for reducing the number of Brigadier-Generals to six after the same date; that the offices of the Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General of Subsistence, Chief of Ordnance, Chief of Engineers, Paymaster-General, Surgeon-General, and Judge-Advocate-General shall be filled by the appointment or assignment of an officer who shall have the rank and pay of a Colonel; for reducing the grade of staff officers; for fixing the yearly pay of officers, as follows: Lieutenant-General, $12,000; Major-General, $7,500; Brigadier-General, $5,000; Colonel, $3,500; Lieutenant-Colonel, $2,750; Major, $2,500; Captain, mounted, $2,000; Captain, dismounted, $1,800; Adjutant, $1,800; First Lieutenant, mounted, $1,600; First Lieutenant, dismounted, $1,500; Second Lieutenant, $1,400; Second Lieutenant, unmounted, $1,400; Chaplain, $1,200; Aid-de-Camp to a Major-General, $2,000; Aid-de-Camp to a Brigadier-General, additional, $150; Acting Assistant Commissary, additional, $100. These sums are to be in full of all commutation of quarters, fuel, forage, servants' wages and clothing, longevity rations and all allowances, and are to be paid monthly. Officers retired from actual service, not on account of disability from wounds, are to receive 40 per cent. of the pay of their grade; and when retired on account of disability from wounds, to receive 75 per cent. For the reduction of the army to twenty four regiments of infantry, including three of the Reserve Corps, four of colored troops, six of cavalry, including two of colored troops and three of artillery. For the consolidation by the Secretary of War of the existing organizations into that number of regiments; for the discharge of all bands; for the muster-out of enlisted men till the total force be reduced to 25,000; reorganizing the Bureau of Military Justice; abolishing the office of Military storekeepers; keeping the medical officers to the rate of one for every 150 men—the act to take effect on the 4th of March, 1869.

The Committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

Mr. BLAINE moved the following as a substitute for the amendments of Messrs. DODGE and BUTLER:

And be it further enacted, That until the military force is reduced to twenty regiments of infantry, five regiments of cavalry and five regiments of artillery, no new commissions shall be issued in any regiment; and the Secretary of War is hereby directed to consolidate regiments as rapidly as the requirements of the public service and the reduction of the number of officers will permit, until the aforenamed minimum is reached.

And be it further enacted, That, until otherwise directed by law, there shall be no new appointments and no promotions in the Adjutant-General's Department, in the Pay Department, in the Quartermaster's Department, in the Ordnance Department, or in the Medical Department.

Without taking a vote on the amendment the House, at 10 o'clock, adjourned.

TELEGRAMS.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Conference of the Great Powers at Paris—Satisfactory Report from the Grecian Government.

PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 18.

The Conference of the Great Powers met to-day to receive the communication from Athens, of which Mr. WALLEWIKI was bearer. The reply of the Greek Government to the propositions of the Conference was satisfactory, and a resolution was adopted, that Greece having yielded, the Great Powers reserve to themselves the right to protect the lives, property and interests of the Christian inhabitants of Turkey. The representatives of the Powers finally gave their signatures to the portocol and the Conference dissolved.

SPAIN.

Rearrangement of the Spanish Cabinet.

MADRID, Thursday, Feb. 18.

The Cortes have requested Prime Minister SERRANO to rearrange the Cabinet. All the present members are likely to continue in office.

FRANCE.

The Right to Assemble in Public Meetings.

PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 18.

M. FORCADE, the Minister of the Interior, has announced his intention to repress all abuses of the right to assemble in public meetings.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Amount of Bullion in the Bank of England.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 18.

The bullion in vault in the Bank of England has increased £62,000 since last Monday.

CUBA.

More Fighting near Cienfuegos—Spanish Troops Expected—The Lost Cable Restored.

HAVANA, Thursday, Feb. 18.

Señor MAURICIO ROBERTS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain to the United States, who arrived here yesterday from Cadiz, will leave for Washington on the next steamer.

Engagements between the rebels and the troops are reported in the vicinity of Cienfuegos, but they are represented to be mere skirmishes, without important results.

Two thousand troops are expected to arrive to-morrow from Spain. The Spanish party appear to be confident that the rebellion will be finally put down. The authorities are filling the prisons with suspected parties, while the emigration of Cubans from the island is increasing.

Several tugs have been chartered and armed by the Government, and are now cruising along the shore to intercept landing parties.

Col. LONO arrived here yesterday with Señor UDEATA, a Spanish official of high rank, as prisoner.

The shore end of the second telegraph cable between Cuba and Key West, which was recovered on Tuesday last, has been landed. The insulation was found to be perfect.

GEORGIA.

A Meeting of Republicans at Atlanta—The Resolutions Adopted.

ATLANTA, Ga., Thursday, Feb. 18.

An adjourned meeting of Republicans of Georgia was held here on the 15th inst. to take into consideration the political condition of the State, and the advancement of loyalty in Georgia, and adopted resolutions to the effect that the work of reconstruction was not complete in Georgia; that Congress was requested to consider the facts presented in the memorial of Gov. BULLOCK to Congress; that Congress should restore the legally elected colored members to their seats in the Legislature, and enforce the Reconstruction laws by such legislation as would be deemed wise and proper; that the Reconstruction laws have been violated, and men were holding office who are ineligible under the Constitution (14th article) and disloyal, and ask Congress to enforce the laws and force disqualified members to vacate their seats, and earnestly desire that no person shall be appointed to any civil office of the State, except such as can take the test oath; they appeal to Congress to enact such laws as are necessary to give all classes of citizens ample protection to life, liberty and property, and full enjoyment of political privileges. Certified copies of these resolutions have been forwarded to Gen. GRANT, Speaker COLFAX, Messrs. WADE, TRUMBULL and BOUTWELL.

The Conservative Republicans of Georgia held a mass meeting here to-night to enter their solemn protest against the above resolution. They deny that it was a meeting of the Republican Party, but only a small portion of disappointed extremists, and only supported by a small number of Republicans, and claim that some of the Committee on Resolutions were wholly opposed to the doctrines set forth; that the whole thing misrepresents the position of the party; that the resolutions take issue with Gen. MEADE, and his decisions as sustained by Gen. GRANT, and a very large portion of the Republican Party of Georgia. They deny that the resolutions represent the wishes of all loyal men. They deny that loyal men are oppressed in Georgia. They deny that Congress has not kept its pledge to Union men South, and that reconstruction must be undone and done over again before peace and order will prevail in the State. They deny that such assumptions are without the least evidence to sustain them, and that the movement is gotten up by extreme men, hostile to the policy of Congress and the incoming Administration. A large mass of Republicans, headed by their acknowledged leaders, claim that they stand by the reconstruction policy of Congress and Gen. GRANT, and that they will look to Gen. GRANT, Congress and the intelligent Republicans North, to save the country from further uneasiness on this or similar pretexts.

A Steamer on Fire on the Ohio River Near Evansville, Ind.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Thursday, Feb. 18.

As the steamer *Glendale*, from Cincinnati, bound to St. Louis, full of freight and people, was passing Green River Island, seven miles above this city, to-day, fire broke out in her pilot-house. The boat was run ashore and the women and children safely landed. In the meantime Capt. HARR and the crew, with most of the male passengers, by vigorous efforts got the fire in check, and finally extinguished, with the total loss of the pilot-house. Capt. HARR and Chief Engineer WM. MCCLINTOCK are highly extolled for their coolness and address in the perilous condition.

Proceedings in the State Legislatures of Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 18.

In the Illinois Legislature to-day the Fuller Railroad bill was called up, and after much opposition was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Wisconsin Senate this morning adopted a resolution to submit to the people a constitutional amendment, reorganizing the Supreme Court by increasing the number of Judges to five and extending their term of office to ten years.

The Minnesota Senate yesterday passed a bill donating $5,000 to the Red River relief fund.

Nominations by President Johnson.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Feb. 18.

The President nominated to the Senate today Gen. WILLIAM F. SMITH, to be Consul-General at Havana; HORATIO FOX, to be Consul at Trinidad de Cuba; EDWARD W. WYNKOOP, to be agent for the Indians at New-Mexico; and WILLIAM A. FOWLER, to be Pension Agent at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Trial of a Murderer in the Supreme Court of Maine.

BANGOR, Me., Thursday, Feb. 18.

The trial of HOWARD A. CLEVELAND for the murder of WARREN GEORGE, was commenced this morning in the Supreme Court, Chief Justice APPLETON presiding. The case is conducted by Attorney-General WILLIAM P. FRY and County Attorney C. P. STETSON, for the Government, and Col. ABNER KNOWLES and M. V. B. PIPER, Esq., for the defence. The case will occupy several days.

The Convention of Members of the Southern Press at Mobile.

MOBILE, Ala., Thursday, Feb. 18.

The Southern Press Association appointed a Committee to-day for the purpose of looking into the propriety of having an independent news service. Fourteen papers taking the telegraphic reports were represented. No delegates were present from Louisiana or Virginia. Those present were chiefly from Georgia and Alabama.

Proceedings of the Philadelphia City Council.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 18.

Both branches of the City Council have passed resolutions directing the City Solicitor to prosecute any person tearing up the pavement, to lay rails on Twelfth or Sixteenth streets which the State Legislature recently authorized a company to construct along the only streets now unoccupied by tracks, between Eighteenth street and the Delaware River.

The Assassin of H. Rives Pollard Committed for Trial at Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Feb. 18.

JAMES GRANT, who has been out on bail since the murder of POLLARD, was to-day committed to prison to await trial.

PETER PHILIPS, under sentence of death, whose case involves the legality of the Virginia Courts and is to be heard in the United States Supreme Court, was to-day respited by the Governor until March 10.

An Important Decree from the Spanish Minister of Colonies.

MADRID, Thursday, Feb. 18.

LOPEZ DE AYALA, Minister of the Colonies, has issued an important decree, to take effect in all the colonial possessions of Spain. It establishes a uniform system of legal jurisdiction, abolishes ecclesiastical courts, and makes various modifications in the financial administration of the colonies.

The Purchase of the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Thursday, Feb. 18.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company of Pennsylvania, have purchased the Morris and Essex and the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, and have obtained a perpetual lease of the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad, thus forming an independent and direct route by rail from the seaboard to Lake Ontario.

Lease of the Hamilton and Dayton Railroad at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 18.

The stockholders of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad to-day, by a vote of five to one, ratified its lease to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. This lease conveys all the roads controlled by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road.

Fatal Accident on the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad.

GARRISON'S, N. Y., Thursday, Feb. 18.

Mr. WHITEHORN, a son of Prof. WHITEHORN, of Union College, New-Jersey, and a civil engineer on the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad, was thrown from a hand-car on that road last night and fatally injured. He was 21 years of age.

Murder in Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Feb. 18.

A blacksmith named ENNIS was shot in the head at 9 o'clock last night while at work in his shop in this city. FRANK MINROY has been arrested, charged with firing the shot, and held to bail in the sum of $10,000.

Frightful Accident at Providence, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Feb. 18.

This afternoon JOHN and PATRICK MCNALLY, brothers, caught their arms between two rollers in the Woonsocket Rubber Works, by which JOHN lost an arm and PATRICK both hands and an arm.

Proceedings of the Newfoundland Legislature.

OTTAWA, Canada, Thursday, Feb. 18.

The Newfoundland Legislature, by a vote of 20 to 8, have adopted an address in response to the Lieutenant-Governor's speech recommending the union with Canada.

Congressional Nomination at New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Thursday, Feb. 18.

JAMES F. BABCOCK was to-day nominated for Congress from the Second District of Connecticut, at Middletown, by the Democrats.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—DAVID FITZGERALD was shot last night in South Boston by LAUGHLIN CAMERON, receiving a dangerous wound. CAMERON was committed in default of $15,000.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18.—A resolution passed the Kansas Legislature yesterday asking Congress to pass an act to ratify the Osage Indian treaty; also to provide that settlers on the public lands shall be allowed to purchase the same at $1 25 per acre. R. T. LEONARD, of St. Joseph, Mo., has just accomplished the feat of walking 100 miles in twenty-four consecutive hours. He performed the last mile in eleven minutes.

NORWICH, N. Y., Feb. 18.—The Corvin Kidder murder jury was drawn in ten hours. Hon. LYMAN TREMAIN is on the prosecution, and Hon. AMASA J. PARKER on the defence.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 18.—Capt. JAMES MCMANUS, a well-known lake captain, left his home in this city two weeks ago to meet a friend at the depot, and since then nothing has been heard of his whereabouts. His friends here and at Chicago fear he has been foully dealt with.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 18.—C. S. SNOW, of Brooklyn, Conn., died suddenly while at the supper-table at the United States Hotel, in this city, this evening. He was about 55 years old, and well known in this and adjoining States as a manufacturer and dealer in gold pens.

The Cuban Expedition from Florida.

From the Fernandina (Fla.) Union, Feb. 10.

Several Cubans arrived in this city on Thursday morning last, a part of them registering at their hotel from New-York, and others from Honduras. They were very gentlemanly, well educated, and conversed freely upon general subjects; but nothing could be learned from them as to their business in this city. On Sunday morning the party was increased by the arrival of twenty-three others, making in all about forty-five of them registering from Honduras and Havana. Immediately after they had breakfasted the entire party proceeded to Dibble's Wharf, where they were promptly met by the steamer *Henry Burden*, which they had chartered for Nassau, N. P. The whole company was very reticent, and nothing was known concerning their destination previous to their departure, except by the agents of the steamer and the Custom-house officers. There has been much speculation as to their purposes, which remain an absolute mystery to every one.

SOUTH CAROLINA INDIANS.—One of the original Americans—JOHN HARRIS, Chief of the Catawba Indians—was on the floor of the House yesterday. This tribe is now living in the "Indian Land," on the Catawba River, in York and Lancaster Counties. It only numbers about eighty-five, but seventeen of whom are men. Chief HARRIS is desirous of obtaining an appropriation from the State to remove his tribe to the Far West, where they expect to be connected with the Choctaws or Cherokees.—*Columbia (S. C.) Phœnix, Feb. 14.*

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The East River Bridge—Discussion and Resolutions—The Chamber Favors the Project.

The Chamber held a special meeting yesterday noon to consider the East River Bridge question. The meeting was called to order by Mr. GEO. OPDYKE. Mr. WORTHINGTON read the report of the Committee appointed to investigate the different means proposed to provide communication between New-York and Brooklyn. The report was in effect as follows:

The Committee found that, to investigate the subject properly, would require several months' time and a technical knowledge of engineering, which they none of them possessed. They thought that it was too late to undertake such investigations, and, moreover, that the province of the Chamber of Commerce scarcely included more than an inquiry into the effect of the bridge on shipping interests. This last inquiry the Committee had made, and they had concluded that the bridge would not injure commerce in any respect. They recommended the adoption of the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, This Chamber, at its last meeting, adopted resolutions requesting the Senate of the United States to temporarily withhold its sanction to the proposed suspension bridge across the East River; and whereas the Chamber has become satisfied that said structure will not present any serious obstruction to the navigation of said river; therefore

Resolved, That the President and Secretary be directed to inform the Senate of the United States that this Chamber does not find any objections, within the scope of its effective action, that would justify a protest against the erection of said bridge.

The report was adopted, and Mr. LOW then moved the adoption of the resolutions.

Mr. DOW spoke in opposition to the resolutions, urging that the bridge would be insufficient, inconvenient, and an interruption to commerce; that it would not be durable, and the expense would have to be met again in ten or twenty years. He argued in favor of the dyke system, and thought it a pity that a puny bridge should stand in the way of a plan which would double the commerce of New-York in five years. He proposed the following as a substitute for the resolutions under consideration:

Whereas, It appears that a heavy public debt would be caused by the construction of the proposed suspension bridge across the East River, and it is doubtful if such a bridge can command general confidence or be fashioned so as not to seriously incommode the shipping interests; and

Whereas, It is asserted by civil engineers and others that said river, or arm of the sea, can be converted into a system of docks and basins such as would do away with all necessity for a bridge and a public debt, and at the same time give extensive and convenient accommodations which are greatly needed for shipping and cargoes, without materially delaying the passage of vessels, and that it would also improve the Hell Gate and ocean channels; therefore

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to convene a competent Board of Engineers, one of which to be selected by the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, at Washington, and request said Board to cause an examination, under a resurvey, if necessary, of the soundings and the tides and currents of the North and East Rivers, with special reference to the construction of open dykes or causeways having floodgates or locks for passing vessels; in order to decide if such dykes would favorably change the harbor currents, or if they may be constructed in the East River without injury to the Harbor of New-York.

Resolved, That said committee be authorized to take such measures as it may deem best, for obtaining the means to pay the expenses of such examination.

Mr. CHITTENDEN said this plan for dykes was fifty years in advance of the wants of the City, that it would take fifty years at least to induce the people to allow East River to be dammed up. He said we need something better than ferry-boats immediately. He read Senator MORGAN'S amendment to the bill before Congress, providing that the plans for the bridge should be submitted to the Secretary of War. He thought the shipping interests were sufficiently protected by this amendment.

Mr. DOW repeated his objections.

Mr. CHITTENDEN read a resolution of a body of six engineers, HORATIO ALLEN, BENJAMIN H. LATROBE, JAMES P. KIRKWOOD, WILLIAM J. MCALPIN, J. DUTTON STEELE and JULIUS W. ADAMS, declaring that a bridge of 1,600 feet span could be made steady without guys, and that the towers could be made secure by deep foundations.

Mr. DOW said that Mr. ROEBLING had himself said that no one would wish to cross the bridge on a very windy day.

Mr. T. BAILEY MYERS suggested that if the dyke plan had been submitted to the Senate and undergone suitable examination, it would probably have been more severely criticised than the bridge could be.

Mr. AMOS BARNES thought that the Senate was embarrassed by the action of the Chamber of Commerce. He was in favor of the bridge, and said that its breadth (80 feet) would prevent lateral swinging. He thought such questions as these, however, could be satisfactorily treated by experts alone. He stated that Brooklyn, at the present rate of increase, would have 5,000,000 of inhabitants in 1900. He thought the bridge was the best means of meeting future wants, and he thought this not the time for discussing other projects. Such ill-timed discussions had delayed the question of the Post Office for two years.

Mr. DOW'S substitute resolution was then submitted to the Chamber, and lost by a vote of 3 to 12.

Mr. WORTHINGTON spoke of Mr. ROBLING as an engineer whose reputation was not to be flippantly depreciated.

Mr. DOW said that three of Mr. ROEBLING'S bridges had fallen.

Mr. OPDYKE stated that the Committee had thought that any attempt to investigate other means of crossing the river would only lessen the respect which the opinions of the Chamber command. He stated that only fourteen vessels in the United States Navy would have to lower their topmasts to pass under the bridge.

The resolution proposed by the Committee was then passed with only one dissenting voice, and the Chamber adjourned.

Lecture on the Holy Land by Rabbi Sneersohn.

Rabbi H. J. SNEERSOHN delivered a lecture Wednesday evening on the "Past Biblical History of Jerusalem and its Present Condition."

The present circumstances of Jerusalem, he said, were more favorable than they have been. The finger of God points out to us that the day is not far distant when the grand deliverence will take place. The city has never had peace, and never will have peace, till her children again have possession, and then it will regain its old sublimity. Twenty-three different Powers have ruled Jerusalem, but none has held her in peaceful possession. She has been five times totally destroyed. The people had to learn that the desolation of the land was caused by the wrath of the Lord, and they did learn it and accepted their afflictions with resignation. But the city still exists, the spirit of the Lord hovers over it, and it may be called, with better reason than Rome, the Eternal City. The country about was shaken by earthquakes, but Jerusalem has never suffered from this cause. The present appearance of the Holy Land may be compared to a rich stone in which there is gold concealed, but shining out here and there. The speaker here described the ancient walls and buildings discovered underground and the operations of the Palestine Exploration Society. All the buildings in Jerusalem are lofty and strongly built of stone. All the houses have tanks to collect their water, on which the inhabitants depend entirely. The temperature in Winter is about 53° Fahrenheit, in Summer about 90°, above which it seldom rises. Fruits are abundant, and the land might be a garden, but the depravity of the present Governors makes it a waste. The ostensible Governors have little power; the native Arabs are the real rulers. The Arabs are a fierce, courageous people, skillful in war, and devoted to plunder. They live in the patriarchal way, and wars between the little tribes are very frequent. They fear neither God nor man, and they are ready to commit the most impious actions for gain or for revenge. Their only virtue is the sacredness which they attach to the duties of hospitality. The Turks are faithless and treacherous, very superstitious and bitterly hostile to those they consider unbelievers. Their only places of amusement are the coffee-houses. The Magistrates are devoted chiefly to making all the money they can. There are about 3,200 Jewish families in Jerusalem, collected from all parts of the world, Europe, Africa and Asia. There are fourteen congregations,—three Portuguese, eleven German. The Spanish Jews are held in highest repute by the Government. They are all governed by the law of Moses. The German Jews are most given to philosophical speculations about the Talmud. The Portuguese pay more attention to the Bible. There are numerous schools where the Talmud is taught and prayers are said. The money obtained in Europe for these congregations amounts to about $100,000 yearly. The men who distribute the money do it at their own discretion and in such a way as to cause many jealousies and heart-burnings. The foreign trade is mostly in the hands of the Portuguese, the oldest inhabitants. The workingmen are generally Germans. About 300 Jews, mostly Spanish, are in possession of houses and courts. House rent in the city being very high, the poorer Jews live in a way that produces much disease. The Jews in Jerusalem work with their heads bowed down. They have no life, and they lament their sufferings continually. They see their holy places occupied by Turks, and their hearts bleed. But hope is entering their hearts. The glory and beauty of the country is beginning to develop. The wild Arabs are disappearing and the Jewish faith is gaining ground. Wealthy foreigners have purchased houses there and are interested in beautifying the city. "Thou shalt arise and have mercy on Zion, for the time to favor her, yea, the set time, is come."

The Rabbi was dressed in his national and official costume, a white robe over a long yellow coat, and wore a red fez. The audience was not large, but those present were much impressed by the speaker's simplicity and earnestness.

Fruit-Growers Club.

The Fruit-Growers Club met at No. 245 Broadway, yesterday, Dr. J. E. SNODGRASS, President, in the chair, and was well attended as usual.

The President opened the proceedings by stating that the resolution, passed at the last meeting, authorizing the appointment of a committee to secure greater attention to the interests of fruit culture by the General Government, had been widely circulated by the Press, and the proposition warmly commended. The resolution having named the Chairman as one of the Committee, while requiring him to name the other members, he then announced it as follows: J. E. Snodgrass, New-York; A. S. Fuller, New-Jersey; James W. Cochrane, Illinois; H. T. Williams, Delaware; H. B. Smith, Massachusetts; John Crane, New-Jersey; S. C. Denise, Virginia; William S. Carpenter, New-York; John Griscom, Ohio; C. H. Greenman, Wisconsin; F. W. Hexamer, New-York.

Mr. COMSTOCK, of Milwaukee, Wis., exhibited the model of an improved spader, which was highly commended by Mr. CARPENTER and others.

A beautifully-designed basket of everlasting flowers, (immortelles, &c.,) gathered from her own garden at Vineland, was presented to the Presiding Officer by Mrs. W. H. WOOD, and was much admired.

Mr. THOMAS CAVANACH read the paper of the day. It was on "The Proper Vegetables for the Garden," and elicited a very interesting discussion. This was participated in by Messrs. W. H. CARPENTER, H. B. SMITH and A. S. FULLER, and Mrs. LYON, Dr. HALLOCK, Miss SHEPPARD and others.

After the announcement that the subject for discussion next Thursday would be "Roadside Improvements," introduced by a paper from Mrs. LYON, the Club adjourned.

THE VELOCIPEDE FUROR.

The Fever in Brooklyn—Great Demand for the New Motor.

The velocipede fever is raging in Brooklyn very badly at present, and the prospect is that it will prevail to an alarming extent until Winter again sets in next December. The schools recently established in Brooklyn prove inadequate to supply the demand for machines and places to learn to ride them in. BURNHAM'S large hall is crowded nightly, he having nearly eighty velocipede pupils with space and machines only to accommodate a tenth of the number. WITTY has three halls, and these are crowded nightly, about a dozen waiting their turn in each hall of a night.

As skating is done for in this vicinity for this season, we are a little surprised that the proprietors of the rinks of Brooklyn, New-York and Jersey City do not at once prepare their establishments for velocipede-riding. The Brooklyn Rink Association, we believe, talk of laying down a concrete foundation in the basin of their rink, which will serve equally well as a floor for velocipede-riding and roller-skating, and for their ice foundation in Winter. All that can be said is, "if it were done well, 'twere well it were done quickly."

The nightly scenes at BURNHAM'S and WITTY'S schools in Brooklyn, constitute quite an interesting entertainment. The expert riders of Brooklyn are multiplying rapidly, and at both the above velocipede arenas the displays of skill and daring are numerous. The funny side of the picture is also exhibited nightly in the form of the collisions, falls, narrow escapes and the wabbling movements of the tyros in the art, the accidents being similar in their results to those of the skating ponds, the collisions and falls being borne with the same good humor as they are on skates. The attendance of spectators each night is such as to crowd both halls, the gallery at BURNHAM'S being specially devoted to the use of ladies and those of the other sex accompanying them, while at WITTY'S Hall the ladies have the front seats. The best riders at each place are Mr. CARLTON, D. CHAUNCEY and young DURKEE at BURNHAM'S, and ROBT. WITTY at the other hall. CARLTON is a very daring and expert rider, while CHAUNCEY is rapidly getting up to his mark, both being very graceful in their movements. ROBT. WITTY, too, rides almost as skillfully as HANLON.

Mr. BURNHAM has introduced velocipede-riding as a feature of the exercises of his lady classes, and Mrs. BURNHAM already rides with a degree of modest ease and skill surprising to those who imagine that ladies cannot ride a two-wheeled velocipede without objectionable *exposés*. The exercise is especially adapted for ladies, and it is simply as an exercise that Mr. BURNHAM has introduced it. None but ladies are admitted to the hall during the ladies' class exercise, and those who have seen Mrs. BURNHAM ride are in a fever to learn the art themselves. The ordinary dress used by ladies on these callisthenic exercises is just suited for use in riding the bicycles, not half as much *exposé* of the nether limbs being made as in the ordinary walking attire.

THE DEMAND FOR MACHINES.

Never before in the history of manufactures in this country has there arisen such a demand for an article as now exists in relation to velocipedes. Those of our most extensive carriage manufacturers whose facilities for engaging in the construction of velocipedes led them to add that branch of vehicle manufacture to their business, have been driven to their wits' end to supply the orders rushing upon them from all quarters of the Union. A perfect rage seems to have set in for velocipede-riding, and no sooner does a man try a machine anywhere, than out comes the exclamation of "I must get me one of these machines," and the result is, off he trots to the first carriage-maker, and forthwith the order is given for a first-class machine, to be ready the next day if it can be had. Velocipedes are being manufactured now at the rate of a thousand a week, and that is about the tenth part of the number of orders received for them. One contract was made this week for the manufacture of 5,000 boys' bicycles, the juveniles having begun to bore their parents for velocipedes in such a manner as to drive them wild, and, of course, they must be gratified, or there will be no peace in the house.

A New Swindling Dodge.

Pretended firms in this City advertise in the country papers to furnish Alaska diamonds, equal in all respects to the genuine article, except in their intrinsic value. They request that when rings are ordered, a ring already possessed by the owner may be sent them, in order that the size of the finger may be ascertained. On receipt of the specimen, they forward their trash by express, to be collected for on delivery. If the specimen ring should be worthless, they include it in the parcel, but, if it should happen to be valuable, they retain it, and any attempt on the part of the loser to regain his property proves fruitless, inasmuch as no firms with the title they give, are to be found at the address given. A case comes under notice from a correspondent of the jewelry firm of Messrs. BROWNE & SPAULDING, at Lexington, Ky., of certain individuals, styling themselves "James T. Monroe & Co., Importers and Manufacturers, No. 195 Broadway," who obtained a ring in the above manner worth several dollars, of a lady in that place. They obtained $12 for the Alaska "diamonds" forwarded to her, but did not return the property sent. As no such firm is to be found at No. 195 Broadway, the prospects of the lady for obtaining her ring are indifferent.

Another Swindling Operation.

The publication in the TIMES of Monday last of a successful swindling operation, in which Mr. DANIEL SWEENY, of Sweeny's Hotel, Chatham-street, figured as the victim, and a ministerial-looking youth, calling himself Rev. Mr. WOOD, played the part of heavy villain, has led to the discovery of numerous instances of swindling perpetrated by the same individual. In the case of Mr. SWEENY it will be recollected that "Wood" succeeded in getting a loan of several dollars from that gentleman on the strength of a note of introduction, fraudulently purporting to have been written by Mrs. Dr. CHAPIN. Among the additional instances referred to above as having been brought to light by our publication, was one in which Messrs. P. C. BARNUM & Co., the clothiers, in Chatham-square, were victimized to the extent of about $50.

It appears that one morning, about four months ago, this impostor went to Messrs. BARNUM & Co.'s establishment, and representing himself as Rev. Mr. TAYLOR, asked permission to look at a suit of clothing. Several suits were shown, and one was finally selected, the price of which was a little over $50. "Taylor" then said that he would call in the afternoon and get the clothing, as he was not prepared at that moment to pay for it. He called in the afternoon, according to promise, but instead of offering the cash for the articles purchased, he tendered a note, purporting to have been written by Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, of the Broadway Tabernacle, which read as follows

NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1868.

Mr. P. C. Barnum, Clothier, Bowery:

DEAR SIR: Please let the bearer—Rev. Mr. TAYLOR—have the overcoat, pantaloons, &c., that he bought at your house this morning, and send the bill for same to my house, No. 32 West Thirty-sixth-street, and I will pay the same. Please do this, and oblige, yours very truly, Rev. J. P. THOMPSON,

No. 32 West Thirty-sixth-street, New-York.

Believing the representations of the man to be correct, the clothiers were easily duped, and were not made aware of the truth of the matter until the bill for the clothing was presented to the astonished Mr. THOMPSON, who then pronounced the letter to be a forgery.

Mr. SWEENY is determined to reach this arrant rogue, if possible, and is desirous that parties who have been similarly swindled should call upon him, at once, to assist in the detection of the fellow. In comparing two of the letters of introduction used by the swindler, it was observed that both were written in a small, neat hand, like that of a female, and also that final t's and d's had a lengthened and peculiar loop appended, and that the word "very" was invariably spelled with two r's. "Truly," in each instance, was written "Truely."

Rabid Dogs.

On the 18th ult. the son of Mr. SIMON KRUMMENACKER, of Forster's Meadow, L. I., a lad 3 years old, was bitten by a mad dog, owned by Mr. DISTELKAMP. The dog, a Newfoundland, and the pet of Mr. DISTELKAMP, showed symptoms of hydrophobia about the 18th ult., when Mr. DISTELKAMP was made aware of that fact by some of the neighbors, but took no heed of it, and a few days after was bitten in his right hand. He immediately proceeded to Jamaica to have his wound dressed by Dr. WOOD. As yet Mr. DISTELKAMP is well. The dog, however, got loose from the chain, and running at large attacked over thirteen other dogs, which have all been shot. He also attacked and bit a cow, and several persons, among them the young boy of Mr. KRUMMENACKER, who began to show symptoms of hydrophobia after the lapse of about seventeen days, and under the most agonizing pain and suffering, fell the first victim. He expired on the 13th inst. He was bitten in the face, above the upper right eyelid. So extreme were the pains and convulsions of the young sufferer, that it took three men to hold him and to administer the prescribed medicine.

Arrest of Alleged Bank Robbers—Capture of a Large Amount of Property.

Wednesday evening Capt. SPEIGHT of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, assisted by Detectives MCCARTY, MCGOWAN, and CROWLEY, arrested at the St. Cloud Hotel one HENRY MARSHALL *alias* Glover, and LEVI S. COLE. Upon the persons and in the possession of the prisoners the officers found bonds, chiefly those of the United States, for $26,500, pawn tickets for jewelry to the amount of $10,000, and $2,800 in money, all of which is claimed to be stolen property and the product of a robbery of the Pequonnock National Bank, on the 30th of November last, of property belonging to C. B. HOTCHKISS, of Bridgeport. It is said that on the day named three men entered the bank, and while one of them engaged the cashier in conversation the other two snatched from the counter a box containing $14,200 in United States 5-20 bonds, $3,000 in Connecticut State bonds, and a number of other securities, amounting in the aggregate to about $40,000. The thieves escaped with this booty, and their exploit was not discovered until some time after they had disappeared. When the loss was discovered, a reward of $5,000 was offered for the recovery of the stolen property. Stimulated by the prospect of earning this prize a vigorous search was made by the Police for the missing bonds and the culprits, but without success, until the time of the arrest of COLE and MARSHALL by Capt. SPEIGHT. As a part of the securities found in the possession of the prisoners are bonds made to C. B. HOTCHKISS, Capt. SPEIGHT is confident that he has the persons in custody who robbed the bank. The prisoners being arraigned before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court were, at the request of Capt. SPEIGHT, remanded to the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house, in order to allow time for Mr. HOTCHKISS to reach the City for the purpose of identifying the stolen property. The prisoners are said by the Police to be well-known characters, and COLE especially, who is now over 50 years of age, is declared to have been long famous as one of the most adroit and daring bank robbers in the country, and to have once served a term of twenty years' imprisonment for an exploit of this kind. The prisoner MARSHALL, who is a much younger man, is alleged to have been engaged chiefly in disposing of the proceeds of bank robberies, in which business he is said by the officials to have accumulated a fortune.

False Pretences by a Woman.

Some time since Mrs. JOHANNA SALLING, of No. 155 Lewis-street, appeared before Justice MANSFIELD, at the Essex Market Police Court, and made a complaint, in which it is alleged that in December last a woman named Mrs. MARY KIPSON came to her, representing that her uncle had died in Hartford, Conn., and left her $70,000 worth of property, which property had been converted into money and was still in the hands of the executors, requested complainant to advance her $333 to pay the necessary expenses toward legally securing it. Complainant, who had something more than that amount in the savings bank, believing the story of the accused, drew the money and gave it to her. She subsequently ascertained, however, that accused had no uncle in Hartford, Conn., and when the time for the payment of the money arrived that the accused had simply tricked her, thus robbing her of her savings of eight years. Accused had also held out promises of richly rewarding complainant, who, she said, was a very worthy and industrious woman, as soon as she had got her property. Miss MINA KOBLENZ, of No. 48 Avenue B, also made a complaint against the accused similar to the above, the amount obtained being only $160, and the uncle having in this case deceased in Springfield, Mass. The Springfield uncle was represented to have died worth $14,000. Mrs. JOHANNA WEIS, of No. 229 Fifth-street, lost $180 in the same manner, the uncle having died in Hartford this time, his property being valued at $56,000. The difficulty in this case was the absence of the funds to pay the stamp duty on the deeds, and matters were so exactly settled that accused gave Mrs. WEIS an order for the $180 payable at the Bull's Head Bank in five days.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused, but in consequence of her removal from the State she was not apprehended until yesterday. Upon being arraigned before the Justice she was committed for examination.

Rowdies Firing Pistols at a Hall Door—One of the Gang Arrested.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning EDWARD WILLIAMSON and two or three ruffianly associates called at the premises No. 121 Crosby-street, kept by KATE AUSTIN, and after violently ringing the door-bell, demanded admission to the basement. The colored housekeeper, SALLY VAN CLEEF, responded to the summons, and as the inmates of the house were all asleep, as usual at that hour, she declined to admit the intruders. Not content with this refusal the gang proceeded to the main door and again rang the bell in a boisterous manner. Miss AUSTIN raised an upper window, and requested WILLIAMSON and his companions to go away peaceably, as everybody was still abed. This so infuriated WILLIAMSON that he drew a revolver, and deliberately fired two shots from the weapon through the panels of the back door, thereby endangering the lives of any persons who might have been in the hallway. In fact Miss ABBEY STEVENS one of the inmates, was in the hall at the time, though she fortunately escaped. One of WILLIAMSON'S associates became so far alarmed at the conduct of his companion that he wrenched the weapon from his hand, and so put a stop to any further pistol practice. Officer CLINTON, of the Fourteenth Precinct, heard the shots, and succeeded in arresting WILLIAMSON, though the others escaped. When arraigned before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs, the prisoner was held for trial on a charge of reckless use of firearms, on the complaint of Miss STEVENS, whose life was endangered thereby. WILLIAMSON is about 22 years of age, and belongs to the rowdy element of New-York society. One of his companions is said to be a Deputy Sheriff.

Affray in Bleecker-street.

About 11 o'clock Wednesday night a disturbance occurred in the saloon of EDWARD WILSON, No. 100 Bleecker-street, which resulted in the serious wounding of a man named ROBERT TAYLOR, residing at No. 188 Greene-street. The only persons in the saloon at the time, so far as can be ascertained, were WILSON TAYLOR and a friend of the latter, who has not been found and is unknown. The accounts of the affray are very contradictory, and that of TAYLOR, who now lies at Bellevue Hospital in a dangerous condition, is that WILSON struck him on the forehead with a knife and afterward on the arm with a heavy chair. WILSON'S version of the affair is that TAYLOR and his friend came into his saloon, both drunk, noisy and disorderly, and that he has no knowledge as to how TAYLOR was injured, but that the wounds must have been given him by his friend during a scuffle between them. There were no witnesses of the affray, as the Police did not arrive until the culmination of the fight, when Officer CARMON, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who was attracted by the noise of the scuffle, arrived on the scene and arrested WILSON. Yesterday the prisoner, who is a well-known personage of the Eighth Ward, was arraigned before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and was committed to await the result of TAYLOR'S injuries.

The Twentieth Ward Affray.

Coroner KEENAN yesterday made an endeavor to obtain the *ante-mortem* statement of PETER MCDONALD, who was so severely, and probably fatally, beaten by JAMES MCDUNN, on the 26th ult., as already noticed in the TIMES. The Coroner found the sufferer at his residence, No. 133 West Thirty-third-street, in a partially delirious condition, and consequently wholly unable to give any correct account of the occurrence which has endangered his life. In this emergency Coroner KEENAN concluded to accept the statement of a friend of MCDONALD, who learned the facts from his lips soon after the affray, and which proved to be as follows:

PETER MCDONALD told me that MCDUNN worked for him three or four days, and was then discharged. On the 26th of January he went to MCDONALD'S shop, in Fortieth-street, and caught PETER by the collar of his coat, and seized him by the nose between his teeth. MCDONALD, in the struggle, fell down, and was struck on the head by MCDUNN, who used a turning hammer as his weapon. Before the man could regain his feet he was struck on the side of his head with a pair of forge-tongs, and again on the arm, the latter blow severing a piece of flesh from the arm. MCDONALD then got away from his assailant and caused his arrest.

MCDONALD is not expected to survive the injuries sustained by him at the hands of MCDUNN, who has in some unexplained way obtained his liberty, though committed by a Magistrate.

Fine Durham Bullocks.

Crowds collected yesterday to look at four large and beautiful bullocks with red, white and blue ribbons dangling about their heads, as they were brought up in front of the TIMES office and led by boys about the streets. Four more beautiful four-year old bullocks, showing a liberal infusion of Durham blood, have seldom or never appeared in the streets of New-York City. Large folds of fat stood out on their sides. Two of them were of a roan color, and the other two spotted, being nearly red, with a little white. They were raised by a Mr. CRAIG, of Indiana, and fattened by Mr. W. H. DREW, of Croton Falls, N. Y. The heaviest pair was said to weigh 6,600 pounds. They were sold to Mr. WM. LALOR, of Centre Market, in this City, for the handsome amount of $1,500. Had four white bears from the polar regions been led about the streets, they would not have called a larger number of people from their duties to see them as they passed, than did these Durham bullocks. Next week these beeves are to be slaughtered, and, on Friday and Saturday, the 26th and 27th, the dressed quarters of their carcasses will be exposed to view at Centre Market, that beef-eaters may have an opportunity to see the difference between bullocks that have been fattened on healthful feed and the flesh of the thousands of miserable Texan skalawags that are worked off every week in the City markets under the title of beef, when their tough flesh is scarcely fit for dog meat.

New Hudson River Railroad Freight Depot.

This gigantic building being completed, is at present too large even for the heavy amount of traffic entailed by the constantly increasing business of the road, and the Company advertises for rent a number of warehouses, offices and cellars within its spacious precincts. Of warehouses, there are twenty, upon different stories, entirely fire-proof, and reached by steam elevators. The cellars are fifteen in number, well finished, and nine feet in height. The offices obtainable are numerous and convenient. The neat and quiet old precincts of St. John's-square have been most materially changed since the freight depot was finished. With its colossal brick and iron pile, it covers the entire area of the ground known as St. John's Park. Privileged nursery-maids and children no longer wander or gambol through its rural precincts. A member of the gentler sex is a rare spectacle in the general surroundings. She must be sought in the surrounding cheap boarding-houses, where, at times, she glances from a window in the vain hope of meeting an object worth her gaze. The boarders are chiefly young retail clerks, who sleep populously in the different rooms, at low prices. One line of these houses in the square has been denominated "Hash Row," and the others are equally deserving of the title, with several known exceptions, where the fare and accommodations are excellent. The whole neighborhood was tenanted by wealthy people a quarter of a century ago, and the wayfarer is still occasionally startled by a carriage and liveried servants stopping before a door, whose plate designates the name of an old New-York family, who pertinaciously cling to the haunts of their youth. A number of these houses, long in decadence, are descending still lower. They are becoming emigrant hotels, with bar-rooms for the convenience of the numerous carmen and railroad employes. Like the houses of Greenwich-street, they are yet held on leases, but, when, within ten years, these expire, a general destruction will take place, and stores will be built in their stead. It may be expected that a heavy wholesale business in wool, cotton and flour will be carried on there. A feature in the freight of the Hudson River Railroad is the beef which arrives from the West in refrigerating cars, to the extent of forty tons daily. The freight department of the new depot is under the charge of Mr. A. F. DECKER. Mr. JAMES A. SUYDAM has charge of renting the vacant apartments for the Company. Tenants will have the advantage of a fire-proof building and the use of steam in hoisting goods.

The Rogers Murder.

We yesterday gave the fact that Judge BARNARD had ordered JAMES LOGAN No. 1 to be discharged upon his own recognizance in the sum of $1,000, to appear when required, and that LOGAN still remained in custody in consequence of his refusal to sign the bail bond. During yesterday, however, LOGAN yielded to the explanations of his counsel, and having executed the bond was taken before Recorder HACKETT, and was by that official discharged from his long imprisonment. He did not, however, accept this long-withheld liberty without a protest against the condition with which it was burdened. He seemed to think that being required to give the bond left a stain upon his character and an impression upon the public mind that the authorities considered it possible that he might have been implicated in the murder. He said, in substance, that the least atonement that could be made him for his long and, as he thinks, unjust detention, would be for the authorities to give an explicit declaration of their belief in his innocence. It is rumored that he intends to claim the reward offered by Mayor HALL for his apprehension as a recompense for his long-inforced idleness.

The other prisoners of the Rogers case, JAMES LOGAN No. 2, ROBINSON and REILLY, yet remain in custody. The rumor that was quite prevalent yesterday that ROBINSON had been indicted, must have been unfounded, as Sergt. LOWERY declares that none of the witnesses in the case have yet been served with subpœnas to appear before the Grand Jury.

The Labor Exchange.

From the semi-monthly report of the Castle Garden Labor Exchange, the following statistics are taken: From Feb. 1 to Feb. 14, applicants for employment—Males, 862; females, 617. Orders of employers for laborers—Males, 457; females, 453. Persons employed—Males, 417; females, 386. Among these were 15 families, comprising 52 persons. The average number of applicants was 123 per day; the average number of orders 76 per day; the average number of engagements 67 per day; average rate of monthly wages paid to males, $10; average rate of monthly wages paid to females, $9. Males able to read and write, 366; females, 269; males not able to read and write, 51; females, 117.

The Sailors' Strike.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will greatly oblige by inserting this in your valuable paper:

I most heartily thank the public at large and the Press for the sympathy that they have shown to us while we are endeavoring to get our rights as men. We do not want enormous wages; we only want what is fair and right. But we want to have the right to employ ourselves without having to give a boarding master or a shipping master from $5 to $10 to get us employment, which is scandalous. The boarding masters and the shipping masters have a society, and if a sailor does not go to board with a society boarding master their shipping master will not ship him. The boarding master gets a ship for him just when he pleases. If a man goes to a shipping office to look for a ship, the first question that they generally ask him is, "Where do you board?" If in a private house the common answer is "we do not want any men"—that is, if he has not $5 or $10 to give. If another man is there that boards in a member's house, his answer generally is, "go fetch your boarding master," so that in either case the sailor cannot engage himself. If a steady man wants to go to sea as soon as possible, he cannot do so always, for the boarding master will not look for a ship for him; and if he goes to a shipping office he cannot get a chance before he fetches his boarding master; and if he is one of those numerous land sharks, he will tell the shipping master not to ship him. I know some boarding masters that will act fair and honest with their boarders; but almost every sailor that ships has to pay $5 or $10 for the chance; it all comes out of poor Jack. I know of one case where one man went on board and shipped with the Captain and went and told his boarding master that he had shipped, and when he settled up with him he wanted to charge him $5 for shipping him. The man would not pay it, so the shark would not let him go in the ship.

H. L., a Seaman.

WM. H. CHAMBERS, an advertising agent in Brooklyn, was arraigned before Justice DOWLING yesterday on a charge of false pretences. It appears that Mr. PETER LORILLARD, of No. 18 Chambers-street, was indebted to the New-York *Tribune* in the sum of $31 25 for advertising, and one of his employes, CHARLES S. HUNTOON, testified that the prisoner called on him on the 19th of September last, and stated that he was connected with the *Tribune* Association and wished to collect the amount due. Mr. HUNTOON accordingly gave a check for the sum called for to CHAMBERS. Mr. SAMUEL SINCLAIR, publisher of the *Tribune*, testified that CHAMBERS had no authority to collect money in behalf of the Association. He was accordingly held for trial by the Magistrate. It is alleged that he had obtained a large amount of money in this way.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Adjourned to Monday.

Part II.—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.
- 648½—Neptune Steamship Co. vs. Savage et al.
- 1644—Wicks vs. Reid et al.
- 2286—Emberson vs. Wicks.
- 2340—Great Western Ins. Co. vs. Koop et al.
- 2538—Shea vs. Richardson et al.
- 2672—Straub vs. Millernan.
- 2710—National Bank of N. Y. vs. N. H. Steamship Co.
- 2802—Bartlett vs. Levi.
- 2890—Ayrault vs. Irving.
- 2910—Devlin vs. Bristol.
- 2938—Townsend et al. vs. Carpenter.
- 2986—Russell vs. Sanborn.
- 3018—Davis et al., exr's, &c. vs. Maring.
- 3092—Linsheimer et al. vs. Milleney et al.
- 3188—Demarest & Co. vs. Healy.
- 3224—Johnson vs. Jackson et al.
- 3242—Arnoux vs. Bennett.
- 3260—Selden vs. Bayley.
- 3262—Same vs. Same.
- 3300—Goldschmidt vs. Brewster et al.
- 3318—Monteath vs. Rider Horse Nail Co.
- 3356—Thorburn vs. Seymour.
- 3360—Riley vs. Ramsey et al.
- 3376—Burrass et al. vs. Shute et al.
- 3412—Claflin et al. vs. Regensburger.
- 3422—Bridgman vs. Wilder Sal. Safe Co.
- 3436—Foyer vs. Goodwin.
- 3440—Kelly, Sheriff, &c., vs. Whitney et al.
- 3494—Mott vs. Jewett et al.
- 3570—Collins et al. vs. Bathgate.
- 3574—Pattison vs. Hurd.
- 3588—Hives vs. Shields et al.
- 3594—Shumway et al. vs. Curtis.
- 3600—Haas vs. Mohe.
- 3608—Eisner vs. Miller et al.
- 3618—Hetzelberger vs. Devereux et al.

Nos.
- 3656—Wise et al. vs. Ullman.
- 3664—Hewitt et al. vs. Miller et al.
- 3680—Brown et al. vs. Platt et al.
- 3730—Townsend vs. Child et al.
- 3732—Blood vs. Hickox et al.
- 3734—Same vs. Same.
- 3736—Phelps vs. Clark et al., imp., &c.
- 3770—Keltz et al vs. Meyer.
- 3792—Shepard vs. Justice et al.
- 3796—Waring vs. Shears.
- 3828—Durvaldt vs. Williams.
- 3836—McKee vs. Empire S. M. Co.
- 3844—Blascoer vs. Milligan.
- 4054—Citizens' Bank vs. McBain et al.
- 4082—Shumway et al. vs. Dessau.
- 4126—Garvie vs. Eclectic Association.
- 4136—Mich. N. C. B. R. R. of N. Y. vs. Bendall et al.
- 4138—Nat. Cit. B. R. of City of New-York vs. Griswold.
- 4160—Alexander vs. Beach et al.
- 4174—Kohlsaat vs. Hahn.
- 4186—Woodrow vs. Campbell.
- 4190½—Bowne et al. vs. Frost.
- 4230—Adler vs. Doherty.
- 4256—Allaire vs. Wiard.
- 4284—Maximilian vs. Schneider, &c.
- 4320—Whittemore vs. Mahon.
- 4368—Hagel vs. Koehondoerfer.
- 4390—Doremus et al. vs. Nash et al.
- 4424—Siegle vs. Hodes.
- 4444—Hayman et al. vs. Curry.
- 4464—Birkenhaner vs. Riehl.
- 4364—Levy et al. vs. Peck et al.
- 3920—Newlin et al. vs. assignees, vs. Hart.

Part III.—Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.
- 4217—Smith vs. Somekalb et al.
- 977—Barton vs. Isaacs et al.
- 1691—Bartlett vs. Croker, Jr.
- 2393—McCord vs. Hexter.
- 2449—First Nat'l Bank of Richmond, Va., vs. Walker.
- 2465—Bayley vs. Phelps.
- 2885—Birdseye et al. vs. Mon. Horseshoe Co.
- 2853—Abbot, rec'r, &c., vs. Walsh et al.
- 2877—Hancock vs. Gomes et al.
- 2997—Conant vs. Ten Eyck.
- 3073—Bartram et al. vs. Leith.
- 3413—McDermott vs. Tubbs.
- 3429—Videaux et al. vs. Herkenwrath et al.
- 3431—Scribner vs. Mitchell.
- 3475—Tweddle et al. vs. Schaefer.
- 3555—Coggeswell vs. N. Y. and Ione Silver Mining Co.
- 3559—Thomas vs. Ballard.
- 3609—Boyle et al. vs. Lynch.
- 3733—Blood vs. Hickox et al.
- 3825—Secor et al. vs. Miles et al.

Nos.
- 3843—Nones vs. Baron.
- 3863—Kall vs. White.
- 4155—Giles vs. Weldon et al.
- 4163—Dodge vs. Clifton Chemical Works.
- 4185—Brakely et al. vs. Tuttle.
- 4189—Same vs. Same.
- 4215—Allemania vs. Smith.
- 4286—McGraul vs. Lucas et al.
- 4311—Wetmore vs. Salinger.
- 4345—Hayward vs. Maguire.
- 4357—Blascover vs. Schattman.
- 4371—Johnson vs. Reid et al.
- 4375—Ludlow et al. vs. Dole.
- 4389—Fowler vs. Winters et al.
- 4407—Burns et al. vs. Midgely.
- 4431—Metcalf vs. Smith.
- 4439—Wilcox vs. Stockton et al.
- 4443—Stuyvesant Bank vs. Casey, imp'd, &c.
- 4445 Dunham, &c., vs. Underhill, &c.
- 4167—Davenport vs. Sharpe et al.
- 4467—Baldwin et al. vs. Crane.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
- 129½—Hartshorne vs. Root.
- 177—Lathrop S. M. Co. vs. Bond and Lathrop Manufacturing Co.
- 133—Pistor vs. Hatfield.
- 146—Norton vs. Taylor.
- 156—Voorris vs. Kiernan.
- 157—Lockwood vs. Farman.
- 161—Loughran vs. Kerr.
- 164—De Leyer vs. Pike.
- 169—Chapman vs. Seligman.

Nos.
- 174—Kohler vs. Finck.
- 181—Cranston vs. Mason.
- 188—Hudson vs. Berrand.
- 202—Fielder vs. Young.
- 135—Dick vs. Glover.
- 207—Walker vs. Decker.
- 176—Weir vs. Wood.
- 12—Second-avenue R. R. Co. vs. Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry R. R. Co.
- 13—Same vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
- 24½—Hamacker vs. Curchman.
- 39—Furness et al. vs. Carow, &c.
- 40—Hill et al. vs. Gale.
- 47—Salisbury vs. Hamill.
- 48—Noman et al. vs. Leonard et al.
- 79—Farle et al. vs. Mackay.
- 80—Stammyshaum vs. Wehmann.
- 81—Williams vs. Wehmann.
- 93—Hall vs. Van Winkle.
- 100—Claflin et al. vs. Leny et al.
- 104—Dodd vs. Martin et al.
- 111—Warren vs. Warren.
- 128—Cooper vs. Barker et al.
- 136—Mills et al. vs. Rogers et al.
- 137—Schultz vs. Holdane.
- 144—Souza vs. Kiere.
- 166—Hermann vs. Duer et al.
- 168—In re Wm. Nunan vs. Dunphy, &c.

Nos.
- 169—Brink et al. vs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
- 178—Dengel vs. Dengel.
- 180—Crummy vs. Hogan et al.
- 188—Prazza vs. Hubbard.
- 194—Smith vs. Wheeler et al.
- 195—Same vs. Same.
- 201—Smith vs. Chester et al.
- 207—Milbank vs. Elmer.
- 215—Prot. Epis. Church vs. Flanders.
- 221—Bentz, &c., vs. Bentz, &c.
- 224—Pursell vs. Hanford.
- 226—Sandford, &c., vs. Ruckman.
- 242—Bauer vs. Reed.
- 243—Davison vs. Pitt, &c.
- 248—Great Western Ins. Co. vs. People's Mail S. S. Co.
- 249—Handrew et al. vs. People's Mail S. S. Co.
- 250—Woodson et al. vs. Campbell.
- 252—Clark vs. Donnelly.

Call No. 256—Weed vs. Whitney.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
- 163—McColl et al. vs. Sun Mutual Ins. Co.
- 635—Hanna vs. Schaffer.
- 211—Rolker et al. vs. Gt. Western Ins. Co.
- 685—Toner vs. Smith et al.
- 329—Harrison et al. vs. Smith.
- 629—Jones vs. Brannigan.
- 693—Romertze vs. E. R. National Bank.
- 651—Herdtfelder et al. vs. Stiehler.

Nos.
- 687—Williams vs. Ellis et al.
- 699—Letson vs. Carville.
- 723—Cummings et al. vs. Schnepel et al.
- 701—Flynn vs. Miner et al.
- 645—Haywood et al. vs. Wynkoop et al.
- 707—Wyckoff vs. Lawson et al.
- 390½—— vs. ——

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
- 670—Bernstein vs. Sperd.
- 710—Reed vs. Brunner et al.
- 818—Dilnorth vs. Bostwick.
- 126—Mathews vs. Spaulding.
- 830—Hackerley vs. Gutman.
- 832—Landesman vs. Schlesinger.
- 834—Howell, Receiver, &c., vs. Tolans.

Nos.
- 836—Schomstein vs. Wise et al.
- 840—Mead et al. vs. Mead et al.
- 842—Kiel et al. vs. Prot. Ins. Co.
- 844—Barker vs. Foster.
- 852—Sellen vs. N. Y. Col. of Spec. Med.
- 854—Allen vs. Dean.
- 856—Schieff vs. Marks.
- 858—Wilson vs. Abell.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Alker, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.
- 1727—Hatch vs. Pierson.
- 1381—Prince vs. Bolte.
- ——Johnson vs. Berry.
- 1763—Linn vs. N. A. Steamship Co.
- 1545—Russell vs. Procofude.
- 1750—Conkling vs. McLaren.
- 1689—Wallace vs. Lesynsky.
- 1633—Carpenter vs. Cen. Park N. and E. R. R. R.
- 1699—Bradley vs. Godfrey.
- 1803—Hoffhenner vs. Wall.
- 1805—Hallam vs. Gannon.
- 1806—Kearney vs. Godfrey.
- 1807—Watt vs. Amer. Condensed Milk Co.
- 1808—Hoffman vs. Middleton.

Nos.
- 1809—Same vs. Same.
- 1810—Kelly vs. Reynolds.
- 1811—Hellman vs. Obersteller.
- 1812—Hooney vs. Garland.
- 1813—McDonough vs. Woods.
- 1814—Levy vs. Bach.
- 1815—Morton vs. Heany.
- 1816—Fletcher vs. O'Keefe.
- 1817—Bergman vs. Sellinger.
- 1818—Fox vs. Pruden.
- 1819—Pilletran vs. Gilbert.
- 1820—Schreeph vs. Buchanan.
- 1821—Rosenthal vs. Ballard.
- 1822—Gerding vs. Schanzer.
- 1823—Hubbell vs. Karst.
- 1824—Mahan vs. Sheridan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Recorder John K. Hackett—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
- 1—The People vs. Thomas Grady; robbery.
- 2—The People vs. James Baker; grand larceny.
- 3—The People vs. John Donaher; larceny.
- 4—The People vs. Charles Denklage; grand larceny.
- 5—The People vs. Celia Willett; grand larceny.

Nos.
- 6—The People vs. Richard Dunn and Thomas Grady; grand larceny.
- 7—The People vs. Thomas McMahon; burglary.
- 8—The People vs. Desidino Gonzales; felonious assault and battery.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN—FEB. 19.

Nos.
- 273—Wardell vs. Wesley.
- 281—Clement vs. Mindy.
- 282—Foster vs. Lynch.
- 283—Manufacturers' National Bank vs. Place.
- 284—Wilson vs. Bruce.
- 285—Platt vs. Goldstein.
- 287—Noyes vs. Johnston.
- 288—True vs. Welch.
- 290—Davis vs. Curtis.
- 291—Kelsey vs. Bellis.
- 292—Same vs. same.

Nos.
- 293—Smith vs. Brooklyn Musical Instrument Savings and Loan Society.
- 294—Bower vs. Poillon.
- 295—Baillie vs. Chadburn.
- 296—Hausknecht vs. Campbell.
- 298—Carman vs. McNamee.
- 299—Ellery vs. Babcock.
- 301—Long vs. Lynch.
- 302—Strauss vs. Bennett.
- 162—Sleauer vs. W. U. Tel. Co.
- 265—Ricker vs. Greason.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

GOLD CONTRACTS—THEIR VALIDITY UNDER THE LEGAL-TENDER ACT—VALIDITY OF STATE LEGISLATION ADOPTING THAT ACT—POWER OF THE COURT TO RENDER AND ENFORCE JUDGMENTS FOR THE PAYMENT OF COIN.

Thomas C. Butler vs. *Benjamin Horwitz.—In Error to the Court of Common Pleas of the State of Maryland.*—It appears that in February, 1791, one Daniel Bowley leased certain property in the City of Baltimore, for the term of ninety-nine years, the lessee covenanting to pay "the yearly rent or sum of £15, current money of Maryland, payable in English gold guineas, weighing five pennyweights and six grains, at 35 shillings each, and other gold and silver at their established weight and rate, according to act of Assembly." On the 1st of January, 1866, when the annual rent was due, payment was tendered in currency, as usual, since the passage of the Legal-tender act, and it was refused, although up to that time such payment had been promptly accepted, and acknowledged as sufficient. It was held in the Court below that, as gold and silver were the legal tender at the time of the enactment of the law making Treasury notes a legal tender, and as the act did not affect them as such, they still remained a legal tender, the act only providing an additional currency, and declaring it also a legal tender. The right of the Federal Government to issue Treasury notes is undisputed, the constitutional question in the case being only as to the power of Congress to make them a tender in payment of private debts. The right or power to make them a tender in payment of public debts is a very different thing, Congress having power to fix the amount of duties, and also the right to determine in what such duties shall be payable. After discussing the authority of Congress to provide a currency at some length, the Court coming to the conclusion that the right to "coin money" means the right to make money out of something that must be coined, such language being only applicable to metals, it is said: Again, it is well worthy of observation in this connection to notice that the States are expressly prohibited from making anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts. Should the State of Maryland, therefore, enact a law adopting the Treasury notes as a legal tender, the law would be unconstitutional and void. The States, it would seem, therefore, were to regulate the law of tender, subject to this restriction, and they could not, therefore, declare these notes a legal tender in payment of debts. Did the Constitution, then, intend to authorize Congress and make anything else a legal tender in payment of debts, than what it authorized the States to designate or establish by law a tender for that purpose? A construction that it did not so intend, would secure a uniform currency, which is the manifest object of this restriction on the States. A different interpretation leads to the anomalous position that while the States can only provide by law that gold and silver shall be a legal tender for the payment of debts, Congress can pass a law providing a substitute for coin, which, if the States declared should be received, the action of the Legislature would be repugnant to the Constitution. The constitutionality of the Legal-tender act is conceded, but it must be held to apply only to public debts, and in this spirit it should be interpreted and applied in this case. If these views are correct, it is plain to the Court that the act of Congress should not affect any case in such a manner as to impair the faith of a *bona fide* contract for the payment of gold and silver; although the Court may be embarrassed in securing the ends of justice under such a construction. This is the result of the law providing more than one currency as a legal tender in payment of debts. The act itself exacts of the citizen payment of imports in gold, and by implication, therefore, must be said to sustain a contract by which gold and silver may be obtained. By the act of 1863, subsequently repealed, Congress declared that all contracts for the purchase or sale of gold and silver coin or bullion, if to be performed after a period exceeding three days, shall be in writing and signed by the parties, &c. So long, therefore, as Congress recognizes by law the existence of two distinct kinds of currency, the courts should recognize the validity of a contract which expressly provides for the payment of a debt in either of them. The point was made in the case that the Court must render its judgment for so many dollars and cents, without reference to the currency in which the judgment is to be paid; and that, therefore, in case of the breach of a contract for the payment of gold, it would be incompetent for this Court to add the premium on gold, and render judgment accordingly. To this the Court says: A contract for the payment of a debt in gold and silver is unquestionably a legal contract, and to estimate the damages, in case of a breach, in another currency, a paper currency, and place it on a level with gold and silver, when the inflexible laws of trade make a fundamental distinction between them, is to accomplish a legal fraud. The power of the Court is not concluded by the judgment under a given state of facts on cause shown; it may order a judgment to be entered and satisfied on the payment, with interest, of the sum specified, according to the terms of the contract, in gold and silver, and it may, in like manner, order it to be entered satisfied on the payment of its equivalent in currency, as rendered in the judgment. In conclusion, it is said that the act of Congress may well apply where the payment is not expressly reserved in gold and silver; but contracts for the payment of gold and silver coin are still valid and binding, and it is the duty of the Courts to maintain them inviolate, and to render judgment upon them so as to enforce them in good faith. From judgment entered for the lessor, in pursuance of this opinion, appeal is taken to this Court; and together with the argument on the merits, a motion is argued to dismiss the appeal, on the ground that the amount involved does not give this Court jurisdiction, and for informality in the record.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

THE M'HENRY PERJURY.

The United States vs. *John D. McHenry.*—The testimony in this case was continued yesterday morning.

Bernard Hess testified: I am connected with the Revenue Department; am under special orders to ferret out frauds; know Thomas Harland; know that his character for truth and veracity is bad; would not believe him under oath.

Cross-examined—I have no feeling against Mr. Harland; he delayed me in my attempts to ferret out fraud. Witness declined to tell what his business was before he was appointed Inspector of Revenue; stated that what he said of Harland's character was drawn from general report and his own knowledge.

Direct resumed—I know Mr. Pike; his reputation for truth and veracity is bad; would not believe him under oath.

Thomas Wellwood testified: I am in the real estate business; previous to October, 1868, was Assessor of Third Collection District; know Thomas Harland; his character for truth and veracity is bad; his general character is bad; would not believe him on oath where his interest is at stake. Witness was asked if he knew of any specific acts of bribery and corruption committed by Harland. The question was objected to and ruled out. Testified that he knew McHenry; that his character was good.

Thomas Bunster testified: I keep a liquor store; am not a rectifier; some liquor belonging to me was seized and afterward released. Counsel for defence then offered to prove that this witness, through another party, paid money to Thomas Harland to secure this release. Objected to. Objection sustained.

In the absence of Mr. Hays, the stenographer who took Pike's testimony on the examination before Osborn, his notes were read to prove that Pike told a different story then from that which he told on this trial. The defence then rested.

In rebuttal the prosecution read part of the testimony of McHenry, as to the interview of Pike and Harland to prove that he swore that no one else was present when he saw Pike hand the check to Harland, that the check was dated the 9th of January, 1868, and that the transaction occurred on that day.

Pike recalled—I was in the Opera House, on Eighth-avenue, on the 9th of January all day.

Cross-examined—The witness testified: I have talked with Mr. Louchein and Mr. Bell, of the District-Attorney's office, concerning this matter, since yesterday.

On account of the indisposition of Judge BENEDICT, the case was here adjourned till 10 A. M. to-morrow.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

The March term of the United States Circuit Court will commence on the 3d prox. Panels of Grand and Petit jurors have been called for the trial of cases.

UNITED STATES COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

Owing to the sudden indisposition of Judge BENEDICT, the opening of the Court for the trial of Admiralty cases, which was to have taken place yesterday, was unavoidably postponed.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

DISPOSITION OF CASES.

In the case of the United States *vs.* Z. F. Tucker, who is charged by T. F. Ray, owner of a distillery at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Thirty-third-street with levying black mail on him, an adjournment was had to Wednesday next, owing to the absence of counsel.

In the case of the United States *vs.* David Lichtenheim and Sigismund Frank, in which the defendants are charged with defrauding the revenue out of the tax on 264,000 cigars, an adjournment was had to Tuesday next, owing to the absence of counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—FEB. 18.

Before Judge Monell and a Jury.

THE FUSEL OIL CONTROVERSY.

Leonard Mongart vs. *Horace Webster et al.*—This morning the jury in this case came into Court with a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $1,000. The Court instructed them that, inasmuch as the only testimony submitted in the case relating to the value of the improvements forming the subject of controversy was on the part of plaintiff, that they were worth $2,000, and, on the part of defendants, that they were worth nothing, the jury was not at liberty to speculate between those two points and give a verdict for an intermediate sum. They must find either that they were worth the whole sum claimed, or worth nothing. The jury then retired, and, after a short absence, returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $2,000.

Solomon B. Noble for plaintiff; W. L. Flagg for defendants.

OPEN POLICIES OF MARINE INSURANCE.

August Roelker et al. vs. *The Great Western Insurance Company.*—This suit was upon an open policy issued by the defendants on the 17th of January, 1857, to plaintiffs, on account of whom it might concern for outward shipments, and homeward shipments to be for account of themselves, and to be consigned to them by invoice and bill of lading, lost or not lost to and from New-York and Port-au-Prince, West Indies, and *vice versa*. The nominal premium in the policy was two per cent., but it was provided that the premium on each risk was to be fixed at the time of indorsement, with additions and deductions to conform to the rates of the Company when the character of the vessel and time of sailing were known, and also that the Company should have the benefit of any prior insurance and be answerable only for so much of the amount as should not be covered by such prior insurance. The plaintiffs claimed a loss on the cargo of the brig *Delafield*, which sailed from Port-au-Prince to New-York, of Government coffee, consigned to them, but belonging to parties in Port-au-Prince. The *Delafield* sailed on the 21st of December, before the issuing of the policy. She was reported to the owners on the 5th of February following, and they reported her to the company on the 6th, the next day, for indorsement, at which time she had been out forty-seven days, (the ordinary time for the season being thirty days,) and had not been heard from. The case was originally tried in 1858, before Judge Pierrepont, and the complaint was then dismissed on the ground that being a homeward shipment, unless it was on account of themselves and consigned to them by invoice and bill of lading, it was not covered by the policy, and plaintiffs could not recover, inasmuch as this was not for account of the plaintiffs, though consigned to them by invoice and bill of lading. The Court of Appeals, in 1867, reversed this decision, and ordered a new trial. On this new trial the defendants claimed, first, on the strength of the Orient Mutual Insurance Company *vs.* Wright, a United States Supreme Court case, that the clause giving the Company the right to fix the premium at the time of indorsement, when the character of the vessel and time of sailing were known, left the contract incomplete and inchoate, and that, therefore, there never was any binding contract of insurance covering this risk between plaintiffs and defendants; second, that the policy, at most, made only a contract to fix a rate and indorse a risk, for a violation of which contract plaintiff showed no damage, as he might have gone elsewhere on the refusal and got the insurance at a proper rate. On these grounds, and on the further ground that a risk which had actually accrued (by the sailing of the vessel) before the issuing of the policy could not, without express agreement, be included in it, the defendants moved for a non-suit. Another ground of the motion was, that it appeared from the testimony already before the Court, that the risk was already in the Mercantile Company at the time of the policy being requested, and that the plaintiffs had themselves released that Company, so depriving the defendants of the benefit of that prior insurance without their consent.

The Court denied the motion, holding that to grant it on the first grounds urged would be substantially to decide that all of the usual open policies were no contracts and void, and that the last point was not made out.

The defendants then offered to show that at the time of procuring the policy there was an express agreement that the policy should not apply to any risk pending at the date of the policy. The Court refused to receive such evidence, holding that all previous agreements were merged in the policy. The defendants then offered to prove what on the 6th of February would have been the fair rate to insure the *Delafield* under all the circumstances of her sailing as a sort of set off. The Court rejected this testimony, holding that the defendants, by their absolute refusal to indorse the risk on the policy, had lost their right to make any addition to the average or nominal rate of premium.

The Court directed a verdict for the plaintiffs for the whole of their claim, but in view of the novelty and great importance of the case, suspended the judgment until the questions of law could be presented to the General Term, and granted the defendants leave to apply at the Special Term to try the equitable defences raised by the answer to have the policy reformed according to the alleged actual agreement of the parties.

Mr. Roelker and Messrs. Martin & Smith for plaintiffs; Mr. J. H. Choate for defendants.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Before Justice Gilbert.

DUTY OF COMMON CARRIERS.

McEntee vs. *the New-Jersey Steamboat Company.*—This is the title of two suits brought by plaintiff to recover the value of goods which the defendants refused to deliver. It appears that goods were sent to plaintiff in two several cases, marked respectively "Hill," that when the plaintiff applied for the goods and offered the freight money therefor, defendants refused to make a delivery, on the ground that the goods were not addressed to the plaintiff. The amount sought to be recovered for the first case of goods was $500, and for the second $400. The jury rendered a verdict for $450 and $350.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—FEB. 18.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

A TOUGH CASE.

Reuben W. Van Pelt vs. *John M. Otter.*—This case, which has occupied the Court and jury during three days, was to-day concluded by a verdict in favor of plaintiff. At the close of the testimony on both sides yesterday, one of the jurors was heard to remark to another on leaving Court, that "he feared it would be a tough case, there was so much hard swearing on both sides." The juror was not alone in his opinion, for during two whole days it was a continued interchange of flat contradictions between the witnesses on both sides. After the case had been summed up—on the part of plaintiff with considerable bitterness—Judge JONES charged the jury, the chief point being that the question for the jury to determine, was whether the plaintiff and his former alleged partner had so held themselves out as to lead the defendant to believe that they were partners in fact, and whether at the time he made the settlement with one partner he had notice of the dissolution.

After some delay the jury sent a communication to the Court to know if they could divide the amount claimed, and give a verdict for $1,250, but were instructed that there was no disputed question before them as to the value of the services. The jury then found a verdict for the whole amount, $2,500.

The Court granted thirty days to defendant to prepare a case, and five days' stay of proceedings. The plaintiff was evidently much gratified with the result, and took occasion to shake hands with and thank each of the jurors.

R. H. Van Pelt for plaintiff; Mr. Weller for defendant.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—FEB. 18.

Before Judge Barnard.

HOMICIDE.

George Greening, a laboring man, over 50 years of age, charged with murder, was brought to the Bar, and James C. McClellan, one of his counsel, addressing the Court, said that the prisoner's counsel had advised him to plead guilty to "manslaughter in the second degree," and inasmuch as the punishment was within the discretion of the Court, he would state a few facts in the case tending to mitigation of sentence. On the 29th of December last, about 5 o'clock on the afternoon of that day, the prisoner was engaged assisting the proprietor of the liquor store corner of Forty-first-street and Third-avenue, to lower some barrels of ale into his cellar, and having completed the job he went into the store and stood warming himself by the stove. While there the deceased came in somewhat intoxicated, and began sparring with him, when the wife of the proprietor ordered the deceased out. The deceased went out, but remained waiting on the corner nearly ten minutes until the prisoner was on his way home, when the prisoner was attacked by him. A struggle ensued, the wound was given, they were separated, and the prisoner went to his home, where he remained until arrested. The prisoner is an old and feeble man, has had his leg broken three times, and one is now shorter than the other. His assailant was a young, powerful and vicious man; and under the circumstances, it was fair to presume in the mind of the prisoner at the time he was attacked, such well-grounded fear of bodily injury as palliated his acts.

Judge Barnard, in passing sentence on the prisoner, said: This man is charged with murder. It is certainly not murder, but manslaughter in some one of the degrees of that crime. He undoubtedly had provocation, great provocation, but should not have carried with him weapons calculated to inflict such injuries. He should have walked the streets of this City unarmed, trusting to the law to protect him, which, though sometimes slow, is nevertheless sure. The fact remained that he had killed this man, and the Court was therefore bound to inflict such punishment as would prove a warning to others in similar circumstances. The prisoner was then sentenced to two years at hard labor in Sing Sing Prison. James D. McClellan and W. F. Kentzing appeared for the prisoner.

LARCENY.

Henry Hennesey pleaded guilty to "attempt at grand larceny." It was represented to the Court that the prisoner had never before been arrested or charged with crime; that he was a cigar maker by trade, and made the acquaintance of the person in whose company he was found that day, at a liquor store where he sold some cigars; that on the day of the alleged crime, this associate told him to go with him—he wanted to make a little money that afternoon. The prisoner was very drunk and accompanied him unsuspectingly; his companion went up and rang a door bell, the servant came to the door and he inquired if the gentleman of the house was in; she replied that he was, and went to find him, leaving the two men in the hallway. When she had disappeared the other man seized two overcoats hanging in the hall, and told the prisoner to leave, which he did. He protested that he took no part in the larceny, did not know that a larceny was about to be committed, and at the moment was so confused that he did not know other than to leave as he was bidden. In consideration of the doubts attending his guilt, his former good character and the condition of his family, the Judge said he would impose on him a low sentence. The prisoner was thereupon sentenced to one year's imprisonment at hard labor in the Penitentiary.

No other cause being ready for trial, Judge BARNARD discharged the jury, remarking as he did so that there appeared to be nothing for them to do, all the scoundrels having been run out of New-York.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. Gideon J. Tucker.

WILL OF ROBERT WATSON.

Yesterday the testimony in this case was concluded, and the case submitted on both sides without argument.

Eliza Graham, the first witness called, testified that she had known Robert Watson, the testator, from 1818 down to the time of his death; she first got acquainted with him at the corner of Leonard and Church streets, on "watch night" at the end of the year 1818; Robert Watson used to lodge at her mother's house; Robert had not got his growth when she first knew him; witness is seventy-nine years of age.

Margaret Warren testified that she was sixty-two years of age, and had known Robert Watson ever since he was a lad of about fifteen or sixteen; she used to play with him when she was about thirteen or fourteen; his first wife, Catherine Day, and witness grew up together; knew Robert Watson in Sullivan-street, thirty-five years ago.

David E. Murray testified that he knew Robert Watson fifty-one or fifty-two years ago, when Robert was a young boy; Robert was married when he was about eighteen or nineteen, and they called him the "married boy," because he was married so young; witness is sixty-eight years of age.

Jacob Butler testified that he was sixty-three years of age; that Robert Watson was a "company keeper" of his, their acquaintance commencing in 1830; witness remembered when Robert Watson was keeping company with the present Mrs. Watson; he knew the daughter Anna when she could not walk.

William Stewart said he was fifty-nine years of age, and that he and Robert were boys together, and he had known him ever since, until his death.

Michael Hare testified that he worked at Green-Wood Cemetery; that he went along with "two colored folks and one white gentleman" to the receiving vault, and showed them the body of Robert Watson; the white man said, "Aunty, do you know that man?" she said, "It is so long ago I can't say;" then they talked something about marks on his knees, and the white man took out his penknife and cut the drawers so that he could see both knees; witness looked, but could see no marks; remained with them until they went away; did not know the names of those parties.

Ransom F. Wake said he knew Robert Watson as long ago as 1825 positively, and he thought before that time; Robert told him that he was brought up in Mr. Perit's family.

Emeline Bastien said she knew Robert Watson forty years; Robert had several times told her that her father married him to Catherine Day.

Ann Hoffman testified that she knew Robert Watson before she was married, which occurred in the year 1820; knew Catherine Day; Robert and his first wife, Catherine, lived in her brother David R. Murray's house.

Dr. Galen Carter testified that he was a physician, and had known Robert Watson since 1832; witness identified Eunice Watson in Court as his wife; attended Robert in his last illness; Dr. Post and witness went to Green-Wood Cemetery the first week in June last, and carefully examined the body of Robert Watson, and found no scar on either knee.

On cross-examination, witness said that they found both knees of the drawers cut; that they then cut them still further, so as to make a thorough examination; the limbs were in a good state of preservation, very much as when he died, but no scar was visible.

This closed the case.

For the will, Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel; for the allegations, H. A. Nelson, Esq.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 18.

By Judge Cardozo.

Jonathan Halton *vs.* J. Marston Smith; motion denied with $5 costs.

Focke *vs.* Ranke; motion denied.

Howell et al. *vs.* Cuff; motion granted and reference ordered.

O'Connor et al. *vs.* Braman; motion granted.

Levinger *vs.* Levinger; motion granted.

Calkins et al. *vs.* Schuback; motion denied. This is a proper case for a reference.

Taylor *vs.* De Musquita et al.; motion granted; $5 costs to abide the event.

Winthrop et al. *vs.* Hanlon; motion denied, with leave to renew on disclosing the defence, with $5 costs.

Brown *vs.* Slattery; motion granted, without prejudice.

Strauss et al. *vs.* Perlmulter; motion denied, with $5 costs, with leave to renew on payment of costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday four trials, resulting in three convictions and one acquittal, took place. Four pleas of guilty were received, ten sentences were pronounced and four prisoners were discharged.

Henry McCloskey was appointed Captain of the Court Squad, and the following rules were promulgated:

1. The Captain of the Court of Sessions having charge of the officers shall detail a sufficient number at the City Prison every morning at 10 o'clock to convey the prisoners to be tried or to be arraigned for trial to the Court.
2. It shall be his duty to personally inspect all prisoners before leaving their place of custody and ascertain whether there be any weapons upon them, or implements which might facilitate escape, and if so take charge of the same.
3. No one officer to convey more than two prisoners to or from the Court at any one time, and such prisoners to be securely handcuffed.
4. No prisoner to be taken from the Court until after its adjournment, except by special order of the Court.
5. No officer, on pain of dismissal, to allow any prisoner while in his custody to enter any house or bar-room.
6. Two officers to be stationed outside the Court-room door to keep the passage way leading to the Court clear, and no person or persons to be permitted to stand on the stairs leading to the Court.
7. No person will be allowed to hold conversation with prisoners while in custody of the officers, unless by the order of the Court.
8. No officer attached to the Court will be allowed to absent himself unless he is excused by the Recorder or City Judge, and then in all cases he must report the same to the Captain.
9. The Captain will keep a record of the attendance of each officer, and at the end of each term present the same to the presiding Judge.

JOHN K. HACKETT, Recorder,
GUNNING S. BEDFORD, JR., City Judge.

SENTENCE OF ROBBERS.

Wesley Miller and Henry Provost pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny, and were sentenced to the State Prison for four years and nine months.

PRISONERS DISCHARGED.

Richard Realf pleaded not guilty to an accusation of grand larceny, and there being no substantial evidence against him, he was discharged.

Charles Williamson and Philip Murphy, arraigned on a charge of burglary, were discharged after having produced evidence of previous good character, and the evidence failing to show any guilty intent on the part of the prisoners.

MORE THIEVES DISPOSED OF.

Edward Hook, who pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny, was brought up for sentence. He had stolen a gold watch valued at $64 from Bernard Suppream, and was sent to the State Prison for three years.

Wm. Jones, who was remanded for sentence on Wednesday after being convicted of an attempt at

burglary, was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Edward Toppy and John Williams were tried for burglary, and the evidence showed that on the 28th of January they broke into a store at No. 48 Maiden-lane, and on being discovered by officers were found armed with pistols, and with burglars' tools in their possession. They were sentenced to five years each to the State Prison.

A SHOPLIFTER SENTENCED.

Sarah Jones, accused of petty larceny, pleaded guilty to the charge. She had taken $6 worth of velvet from the store of Moses Daumembaum, No. 379 Sixth-avenue. She was sentenced to four months in the Penitentiary.

TRIAL FOR BURGLARY.

James Marsh and James Long were arraigned for burglary. Marsh pleaded guilty to the indictment and Long, pleading not guilty, received a trial. According to the evidence, the prisoners broke into the hair establishment of Louis Hartung, at No. 518 Broadway, on the 12th inst., and attempted to carry away $1,800 worth of hair. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and the prisoners were each sentenced to the State Prison for five years. The Recorder, in pronouncing sentence, said that the prisoners were arraigned for another burglary in October, 1868.

SENTENCE OF A THIEF.

Charles Nelson was arraigned with Jennie Wallace and Lizzie Jackson, for grand larceny. The parties belonged to a house of ill-fame, at No. 168 Greene-street, and had robbed an Englishman who stopped part of the night there on the 10th inst. The stolen property was found in the possession of Nelson, and as it was evident the girls were merely decoys for the man, they were acquitted and Nelson pronounced guilty. The Recorder characterized Nelson as a miserable wretch living out of the guilty earnings of unfortunate women, and sentenced him to the State Prison for five years.

AN ASSAULT CASE.

Desidino Gonzales, an Italian, was placed upon trial on an accusation of felonious assault and battery. He is charged with having inflicted severe wounds with a knife on the person of a fellow workman, Joseph Paralto, in the cigar manufactory at No. 87 Third-avenue. The assault is alleged to have been committed on the 6th of January. The complainant, Joseph Paralto, testified to the assault, saying that it was unprovoked, and showing its effect in an ugly-looking scar on his face. The case will be concluded to-day. The Court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 18, 1869.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C...	114	18 Del. & Hud. Can.	128¼
10,000 do.......b3	114	15 do.	128¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	114¾	40 do.	128⅜
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65,		22 West. U. T.	36⅛
new	113	200 Mariposa Pf.	28⅜
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65,		50 Pacific Mail	105¾
new	110⅛	600 do.	105⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	110⅝	240 do.	105⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	110⅝	30 do.	105¼
2,000 Brook. 6s, W.L.	95	100 do.	105⅜
6,000 Tenn. St. 6s x c	67⅛	300 do.	105¼
13,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	66	100 do...bet. call	105⅜
5,000 N. Car. St. 6s	62⅛	100 Adams Ex.	64
10,000 do...bet. call	62⅛	100 do.	64¼
10,000 N. Car. 6s, new	59⅜	15 Amer. M. U. Ex.	44½
15,000 do.	59⅜	105 do.	44⅛
85,000 do.......s30	59⅜	100 do...bet. call	44⅜
10,000 La. 6s Lev. Bds	65	10 N. Y. & N. H.	148¼
20,000 do...bet. call	64⅛	35 do.	148
5,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s. '83		100 Mer. Un. Ex. b. c.	18
bet. call	91⅛	100 Hudson	135¼
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s '87	91	100 do.	135
1,000 Erie 4th M.	87⅛	400 Reading	92⅛
2,000 Harlem 1st M.	102⅛	200 Clev. & Pittsburg	89⅛
5,000 Mich. So. S.F.B	96⅛	200 do.	89⅜
1,000 Chi. & N. W.		200 do.	89⅛
S. F. Bds.	95	85 C. C. Cin. & Ind.	69⅛
		50 do...bet. call	69
1,000 C. & N. W. Con,		400 Clev. & Tol.	104⅛
Con'ble Bds.	93⅛	75 Lake Shore	104⅛
2,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	85	10 Mil. & St. Paul	65
5,000 Mor. & Es. 1st	97⅛	50 do.	65⅛
2,000 Tol. & W. con.		200 do.	65⅛
conv. bds.	80	400 do...bet. call	65⅛
10 Continental Bank	99⅛	300 do.......b60	66⅛
40 do.	99⅛	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	77⅛
100 Bruns. C. L.	9⅛	200 do.......b60	78⅛
21,000 M. & St. P. 7 3-10		200 Tol., Wab. & W.	65
con.	91	50 N. Y. Central	112
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st M.	91	10 do. bet. call	112⅛
22,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st.	84⅛	25 Morris & Essex	86⅛
30 Metropolitan B'k.	141	100 Del., L. & W.	117⅛
10 Bank of N. Amer.	108	200 Ohio & Miss.	33⅛
10 Market Bank	120	100 do.	33⅜
100 Canton Co.......c	59⅛	500 do.	33⅜
100 do.	60	100 do...bet. call	33⅛

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$33,000 U. S. 6s. C. '81.	113⅜	5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	111
110,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,		25,000 U. S. 6s Cur.	101⅜
'62 ....s3	114⅜	5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	110⅜
6,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65, c	112⅜	10,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67, c	110⅜
80,000 do.......s3	112⅜	10,000 do.	110⅜
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65,		10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	103⅜
new	110	4,000 do.	103⅜
40,000 do.	110⅜	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	109⅛
10,000 do.	110⅛	40,000 do.	109

SECOND BOARD—2½ P. M.

$3,000 Tenn. St. 6s.		50 Central Coal	60
ex coup.	67	100 Adams Express	67⅛
3,000 do...bet call	66⅛	25 A. M. U. Ex.	45⅛
59,000 Tenn. S. 6s. new	66	200 Hud. R....bet. c.	135
5,000 N. C. State 6s	62⅛	100 Mich. Southern	93⅛
35,000 do.	60	200 do.	93⅛
10,000 do.....2d call	61⅛	24 Mil. & St. P.	65⅛
5,000 Va. St. 6s, ex c.		120 do.	66
bet. call	57⅛	100 T., W. & W.	65⅛
		200 do.	66
7,000 N. C. S. 6s, new	59⅛	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	118⅜
4,000 do.	59⅛	34 do.	118⅛
25,000 do.....2d call	59	100 Alton & T. H.	39⅛
5,000 do.	60	100 Alt. & T. H. Pf.	66
4,000 O. & M. Con. Bs	85⅛	100 Ohio & Miss.	34⅛
5,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st.	84⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	
17,000 do...bet. call	84¼	bet. call	78⅜
100 Pacific Mail	106⅜	300 H. & St. Jos.	119
100 do.	106⅛	249 do.	120
200 Canton	61	300 Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	116
200 Quick. Min. Co.	23	18 do.	118
100 West U. T.	36⅛	100 Col., C. & I. Cen.	47
500 Mariposa Pf.	28⅛	50 C. C. Cin. & I.	69
100 Mariposa Mining.	9⅛		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Adams Express	64	100 Chi. & Alton	155¼
300 Pacific Mail	107⅝	100 do.......b10	155⅜
650 do.	107½	100 Alt. & T. H.	38⅛
200 do.......b3	107⅝	100 Mil. & St. Paul	65⅛
100 do.......b10	107¾	200 Fort Wayne	118
200 do.......c	107⅝	200 M. & S. P. Pf.	77⅛
900 do.......c	107½	200 do.	77⅛
200 do.	107⅜	100 do.	77⅛
300 do.	107¼	800 Ohio & Miss.	33⅛
200 Mariposa Pf.	28½	600 do.	33⅜
100 West. Un. Tel.	36¼	200 do.......c	33⅜
100 Hudson	135¼	800 Mich. So. & N. I.	93⅛
300 New-York C.	161⅛	500 do.	93⅛
100 do.......b5	161¼	600 Clev. & Pitts.	89⅜
200 do.......b3	161¼	300 Chic. & N. W.	82
600 do.	161⅛	200 do.	81⅞
200 do.......c	161¼	100 do.......b10	82
200 Reading.......c	92	600 Chic. & N.W. Pf.	90⅛
60 Bank. & Bro. Asso.	106		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s, new.	66	100 Chi. & Alton Pf.	158
2,000 do.	65¾	200 Ohio & Miss.	34⅛
10,000 N. Car. 6s, ex c.	62½	800 do.	34⅛
100 Adams Ex.	66¼	100 do.......b10	34⅜
100 American Mer. Ex	45	200 do.......b3	34⅜
45 do.	44½	800 do.	34⅛
200 West. U. Tel.	36⅜	100 do.......b15	34⅜
100 do.......b5	36½	200 do.	34⅛
100 do.	36⅛	200 M. S. & N. I.	93⅜
200 N. Y. Cen.	161⅝	100 do.	93⅛
300 do.	161½	500 do.	93⅛
500 do.......s3	161½	400 Clev. & Pitts.	90⅛
200 do.......b3	161⅝	200 do.......c	90
100 do.......b5	161⅝	200 do.	90⅛
600 Reading	92½	300 Clev. & Tol.	104⅛
200 M. & St. P.	65½	200 do.......b10	104⅛
100 do.......b3	65⅝	200 Chi. R. I. & P.	127
100 do.......b5	65¾	200 do.	127⅛
100 Mil. & St. P. Pref.	77⅜	100 do.......b3	127⅜
100 Fort Wayne	118½	300 Chi. & N. W.	82⅛
200 do.	118¾	600 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	90⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200 Adams Ex.	67½	100 Fort Wayne	118⅜
100 do.......b5	67⅝	300 do.	119
100 Mariposa Pref.	28⅝	100 do.......b15	119⅜
100 Pacific Mail	106¾	100 do.	119⅛
500 West. U. Tel.	37	100 do.	119⅜
100 do.......b5	37	200 do.	119⅛
600 N. Y. Central	162½	100 do.......s15	119⅜
200 do.......s3	162⅜	100 do.	119⅛
100 Hudson	135	600 Ohio & Miss.	34⅛
200 Harlem	135½	200 do.......b3	34⅜
300 Reading	92⅝	200 do.......b3	34⅛
100 Alt. & T. H.	39½	200 do.......b3	34⅛
200 T., W. & W.	66¼	100 M. So. & N. I...b5	94
100 do.	66⅜	200 do.	94
100 Mil. & S. P. Pf.	78	100 Chic. & N. W.	83
30 Mil. & St. P.	66	300 do.	82⅜
100 do.	66⅜	100 do.......b3	83
400 Clev. & Pitts.	90¾	1100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	91
200 Clev. & Tol.	104¾	100 do.......b15	91¼
100 Chi., R. I. & Pac.	128	200 do.......b3	91⅜
		200 do.......b5	91⅜

THURSDAY, Feb. 18—P. M.

The sales of Gold fell off this forenoon from 135 to 134¼ ₽ cent. After 1 o'clock the sales recovered to 134⅜@½@⅝ ₽ cent., the market at 3 o'clock P. M. indicating a little more steadiness of demand. The decline to 134⅜@¼ ₽ cent. in the morning caused a somewhat improved inquiry for Foreign Bills, and there was a considerable business done in 60-days London at 108⅝@108¾@108⅞ ₽ cent. for prime signatures, the most important sales being made at 108¾, less a brokerage. The sight and short sight rates were advanced to 109¼@109⅜ ₽ cent. Late in the day, when Gold showed an upward tendency again, there was less inclination to buy Exchange, and the 60-day rates closed irregular, 108⅝@108⅞ ₽ cent., and the sight rates 109⅛@109⅜ ₽ cent. There continues to be a large variety of Bills offered.

The disturbance in the Money market has subsided to a 7 ₽ cent. per annum currency interest as the rule of the Street, though 7 ₽ cent. Gold interest was freely paid by many of the brokers early in the day in apprehension of continued stringency. At the close of business the offerings from lenders were said to be rather in excess of the actual wants of borrowers, and the brief season since Monday of extra rates on loans on demand will, from present appearances, probably come to a close before Saturday night. At the same time it would be the part of prudence among the brokers not to rely upon either a cheaper rate than 7 ₽ cent., or upon anything more than a steady supply for some weeks to come. Exchange on New-York has appreciated at New-Orleans to par, and the orders for currency to go South are sensibly diminished.

The Public Funds lost the recovery noticed late on yesterday, and the sales at the Government Board of the Stock Exchange were, on the average, ⅛@¼ ₽ cent. lower than on Wednesday on all the 5-20s, and ⅛@¼ ₽ cent. lower on the 10-40s. After the last Board the feeling on the Street was partially better, the 5-20s of 1867 selling at 110½ ₽ cent.

In the State Bonds, at the Stock Exchange, the North Carolinas, of both classes, continued weak, while the Virginias were higher and the Tennessees and Louisianas steady.

On the Miscellaneous Share list, there was much excitement and frequent and violent fluctuations in Pacific Mail, the sales varying from last night 107½@108¼@105¼@104⅞@107¼@106⅜@106¾ ₽ cent. The annual statement of the Company, made on the declaration of yesterday's dividend of 3 ₽ cent., is variously interpreted on the Street, though the real issue, as to the value of the Stock, we apprehend, turns rather upon the future than the past earnings of the concern; and in this connection the problem to be solved is, as to the ability of the steamship line hence to San Francisco, requiring *twenty-three days'* time for the voyage, to compete successfully with the Pacific Railway, after its completion next Summer, carrying passengets from New-York to San Francisco in *six days*. It is due to the Pacific Mail corporation to say that the present balance sheet is a clean one, the Stock taken from Mr. JEROME last year at 150 ₽ cent. being written off at par, and a fair surplus shown after the readjustment of the value of the property, and the payment of the present Dividend of one ₽ cent. on the capital of $17,334,000.

There was a much improved feeling in the Railway market, and the prices were not only higher near the close of the day, but a decided disposition was shown to support both the New-York and Western Roads.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made, as compared with Wednesday night. Gold was lower again.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	109¾	109¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅞	114⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅞	110½
American Gold Coin	135	134¼
Bills on London, 60 days	108¾	108¾
New Bonds of Tennessee	66½	66
Virginia Bonds, old	56¾	57½
Missouri Bonds	88	88
North Carolina Bonds, old	62½	61¾
New-York Central	160½	163¼
Reading Railway	91½	92¾
Chicago and Rock Island	126	127¾
Northwest Common	81⅞	82⅞
Northwest Preferred	90	91¼
Michigan Southern	92⅞	94
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	117¼	119¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg	89½	90⅞
Pacific Mail Company	107½	107¼
St. Paul Preferred	77	78
St. Paul Common	65	66
Toledo and Wabash	65	66⅛
Cleveland and Toledo	103⅞	104⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅜	34⅜

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₽ cent. reg., 1881	112⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	110⅛
6 ₽ cent. coup., 1881	113⅛	5-20 reg., 1868	111
5-20 coup., 1862	114⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	110⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	111⅛	5 ₽ cent. reg., 1874	112⅛
5-20 reg., 1865	111	5 ₽ cent. coup., 1874	116
5-20 coup., 1865	112⅛	10-40 reg.	103⅜
5-20 reg., '65, n. is.	110	10-40 coup.	109⅛
5-20 coup. '65, n. is.	110⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	109	Tenn. 6 ₽ c. ex cou.	67⅛
N. Y. 7 ₽ c. Canal, '70	101⅛	Tenn. 6 ₽ c. new b'ds	65⅛
Ohio 6 ₽ c., 1881	100	Virginia 6s, ex cou.	56⅞
Ohio 6 ₽ c., 1886	100	Virginia 6s, new bds.	61
Ill. Canal bonds, '60	100	Georgia 7s, new bds.	93
Ill. Canal bds, reg., '60	100	North Carolina 6s	62⅛
Ill. 6 ₽ c. c. '79, aft '60	100	North Car. 6s, n. bds.	59⅛
Ill. 6 ₽ c. c. '79, aft '62	100	Missouri 6s	87⅛
Ill. 6 ₽ c. c. '79, aft '65	100	Louisiana 6s	70
Ill. 6 ₽ c. c. '79, aft '70	100	Louisiana 6s, levee bds.	64⅛
Ill. 6 ₽ c. coupons, '77	100	Connecticut 6s	100⅛
Ill. 6 ₽ c. coupons, '79	100	Rhode Island 6s	100
Ill. 6 ₽ c. War Loan	100	Alabama 5s	65
Indiana 5 ₽ c. War 'Ln.	98	Alabama 8s	93⅛

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	133	Bank of N. America	108
Manhattan	140	Hanover	109
Merchants'	125	Metropolitan	140⅛
Mechanics'	127	Shoe and Leather	130
Union	126	Corn Exchange	127
America	145	Continental	99⅛
Phenix	106	St. Nicholas	110
National	111	Marine	151
Seventh Ward	112	Imp. and Traders'	128⅛
State of New-York	114	Park	158
Commerce	122	Central National	109
Chatham	145	Fourth National	103
Bank of the Republic	118	Ninth National	111

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91⅛	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	78
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	90⅛	Gt. West'n 1st M. '68	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87	Gt. West'n 2d M., '93	78
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscr'n	87	Q. & Tol. 1st M., '90	70
N. Y. C. 7s, 1876	100	Ill. & S. Iowa 1st M.	78
N. Y. C. 7s, 1865-'76	115	Gal. & Chi. extended.	95
Erie 1st M. ext.	100	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100⅛
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	92	Chi. R. I. & P.	95
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	87⅛	Clev. & Tol. S. Fund.	99
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	85⅛	N. J. Cen. 2d M.	101
Hd. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869-70	99⅛	Morris & Essex 1st M.	97
Harlem 1st M.	101⅛	Morris & Essex 2d M.	88⅛
Mich. C. 8 ₽ ct. '69-'72	119	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	101
Mich C. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	119	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	98
Mich. S. 7 ₽ c. 2d M.	95	Clev. & P. 2d M.	90
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₽ c.	96⅛	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	76
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	92⅛	Chi. & Alton inc.	94
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	82	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	100
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	78	Dub. & Sioux C., 1st M.	90
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	95	Peninsula R. R. bds.	90
Chi. & N. W. Ex. bds.	85	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s.	102⅛
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	95	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	91
Con. 7 ₽ cent. con.	93⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	90⅛
Han. & St. Jo. con.	113	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	85
Lack. & Western bds.	95	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	86
Del., L. & W., 1st M.	95	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	89
Del., L. & W., 2d M.	95	C. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	83⅛
Tol. & W. 2d M.	84⅛		

The day's business at the Office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $986,400; total payments, $650,304; balance, $89,474,223. The receipts include for Customs, $559,000; for Gold Notes, $59,000.

The following are the comparative earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad for the second week in February:

1869	$86,205
1868	74,150
Increase	$12,055

The following were the earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company for the second week in February:

1869	$194,627
1868	177,267
Increase	$17,360

Earnings Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company: Second week February, 1869, $100,700; second week February, 1868, $73,667; increase, $27,033.

The week's exports of domestic produce have been to the currency value of $3,228,065.

The death was announced to-day of Mr. JULIUS A. DURKEE, a popular produce merchant and member of the Produce Exchange. He was in his forty-ninth year, and a resident of Brooklyn. A few days since we met him on 'Change in apparently robust health.

The earnings of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company, for the twelve months ending June 30, 1868, and for the fifteen months ending Sept. 30, 1868, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

	From June 30, '67, to June 30, '68.	From June 30, '67, to Sept. 30, 68.
From passengers	$363,434 10	$469,346 00
From freight	499,008 40	637,405 56
From interest	473 78	1,193 01
From rents	296 19	592 44
Total	$863,212 47	$1,108,537 01
Expenses, viz.:		
Operating expenses	$598,081 45	$598,081 45
Road department	28,849 86	67,747 26
Machinery department	18,876 30	44,376 26
Transportation department	40,784 52	103,228 49
Salaries general officers and expenses	30,042 01	35,362 40
Office expenses	364 71	632 70
Taxes and law fees	62,173 78	70,202 07
Discounts	1,629 62	4,820 16
Losses, property	7,085 27	8,623 46
Telegraph expenses	249 75	636 02
	$788,137 27	$933,710 27
Net revenue	$75,075 20	$174,826 74

It is claimed that the above charge to current expenses for the fifteen months ending Sept. 30, 1868, is rightfully entitled to a deduction, as near as can be ascertained, of at least $176,145 28, for payments made on account of transactions which belong to the previous fiscal years, leaving the actual current expenses $757,564 99, and the net revenue $350,972 02—which is more than sufficient to discharge all current demands of interest on account of the funded debt, for the same period, by an excess of over $125,000.

The financial condition of the company, Sept. 30, 1868, was as follows:

Capital stock		$2,950,800 00
Preferred stock		555,500 00
Coupon bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest:		
First mortgage, payable Dec. 31, 1872	$494,000 00	
Second mortgage, payable Dec. 31, 1868	23,500 00	
Third mortgage, payable June 30, 1884	990,000 00	
Income mortgage, payable Dec. 31, 1865	138,500 00	
Salt Works branch bonds, payable January, 1858, 1859, 1860, and 1861	9,500 00	
Coupon bonds bearing 8 per cent. interest:		
Fourth mortgage of $1,000, payable March 1, 1900, (issued)	736,000 00	
Eight per cent. registered certificates, payable Jan. 1, 1871 and 1880	61,352 36—	2,452,852 36
Gross receipts for fiscal year 1867-'68 September 30		1,108,537 01
Liabilities.		
Plain bonds outstanding	$5,119 74	
Due on pay-rolls and unpaid labor	43,967 60	
Due to individuals and connecting lines on open account	138,751 71	
Due notes and acceptances running to maturity	273,810 09—	461,649 14
Profit and loss		2,686,029 84
Total		$10,195,367 85
Cost of construction and equipment		$7,694,414 37
Paid first mortgage coupons	$418,494 31	
Paid second mortgage coupons	15,255 00	
Paid enlarged mortgage coupons	606,303 93	
Paid income mortgage coupons	139,718 00	
Paid Salt Works branch coupons	45,525 00	
Paid fourth mortgage coupons	64,736 00	
Paid interest on 8 per cent. certificates	1,319 03—	1,286,351 27
Due interest on preferred stock		46,310 21
Gross current expenses		933,710 27
Resources.		
Due from individuals and connecting lines on open accounts	$147,146 28	
Old accounts for old claims	7,507 35	
Store-house supplies on hand	79,491 69	
Cash in hands of Treasurer and in banks	436 41—	234,581 73
Total		$10,195,367 85

President—WM. MAHONE.
Treasurer—M. C. Jameson.
Superintendent—Henry Fink.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE LATE DECISION OF THE UNITED States Supreme Court that both coin and currency are a legal tender, and that all contracts for the payment of coin are valid and may be enforced by law, places the *legal liability* of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to pay the interest and principal of its first mortgage bonds beyond question. What some of the Courts have heretofore held was a matter of honor has now become an obligation, and must enhance the market value of their securities.

These bonds are a first mortgage upon one of the longest lines of railroad in the world. The amount will be less than $27,000 per mile. The earnings from local business over a portion of the road last year were over five million dollars, and after its completion early this season, the immense through traffic of the Pacific States will increase this sum to fifteen or twenty millions. The payment of both interest and principal of the bonds in gold is, therefore, perfectly sure.

The present high price of Governments offers a favorable opportunity to sell and to reinvest in a bond equally safe and more valuable on account of the longer period before its maturity. *The exchange will now pay a profit of from ten to fourteen per cent.* As the issue of these bonds will soon cease, parties who desire to invest are invited to make their subscriptions at once. They will be received at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-street, and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-street, and by banks and bankers generally. A pamphlet, with full particulars, sent free on application.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE, FIFTY-YEAR CONVERTIBLE BONDS of the ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND and ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY pay the PRINCIPAL AND SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST—1st FEBRUARY and 1st AUGUST—IN GOLD COIN, *Free of Government Tax.*

The Bonds are offered at 97½ and accrued interest in currency.

Pamphlets, with maps, giving full information, sent on application.

All Bonds subscribed for sent by Express free of charge.

The Bonds may be had of H. H. BOODY, Treasurer, No. 12 Wall-st., or of HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Bowery, Nos. 162 and 162½, 25x100 (1-5 part)	$2,500
Canal-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Bowery, 45.8x75x46.2x24.8x50.4	40,000
Eldridge-st., No. 38, 109x75x21x50x88x25	16,200
Gouverneur-slip, s. w. corner Front-st., 25x63 } Eldridge-st., No. 38, 109x75x21x50x88x25 }	nom.
Suffolk-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Rivington, 25x100	nom.
Gouverneur-slip, s. w. corner of Front-st., 25x63	9,400
Lewis-st., s. w. corner of Delancey-st., 25x75	nom.
Lewis-st., s. w. corner of Delancey-st., 25x75	nom.
Lewis-st., s. w. corner of Delancey-st., 100x150	4,500
Lewis-st., s. w. corner of Delancey-st., 100x150	nom.
Plot No. 52, Dyckman's estate	12,000
Suffolk-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 25x100	8,400
Stanton-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Pitt-st., 50x70	6,000
Spring-st., s. s., No. 52, 25x104.6	15,500
11th-st., s. s., 261.6 ft. e. of Avenue B, 18.9x94.9	9,400
17th-st., s. s., 238 ft. e. of Avenue B, 25x184	9,200
17th-st., s. s., 113 ft. e. of Avenue B, 50x184	19,200
19th-st., n. s., lot No. 299, estate of Moore, 25x91.11	12,500
30th-st., n. s., 128.4 ft. e. of 11th-av., 31.6x48.1	12,000
33d-st., n. s., 263 ft. e. of 3d-av., 8 lots, irregular	58,500
35th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x98.9	17,000
37th-st., n. s., 166.8 ft. e. of 8th-av., 16.8x98.9	14,000
41st-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x98.9	14,000
45th-st., n. s., 117 ft. w. of 5th-av., 16.6x100.5	37,900
46th-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of 1st-av., 40x100.5	21,500
54th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 9th-av., 56.2x25.2x53.1x25	7,000
51st-st., n. s., 169 ft. e. of 1st-av., 100x100.5	25,000
61st-st., s. s., 100 ft. s. e. of 1st-av., 96.6x100	20,000
61st-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 200x100.5	48,000
62d-st., w. s., 100 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x100.5	7,250
66th-st., s. s., 310 ft. w. of 8th-av., 75x100.5	26,000
72d-st., n. s., 210 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x102.2	5,000
78th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.8x102.2	10,000
78th-st., s. s., 380.4 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.8x102.2	10,000
98th-st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of 3d-av., 75x100.9	1,200
98th-st., s. s., 235 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.9	1,200
106th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100 11	7,000
112th-st., n. s., 345 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x100	5,000
113th-st., n. s. w. corner of 2d-av., 25x80	15,825
117th-st., n. s., 335 ft. w. of 5th-av., 75x100.11	6,000
142d-st., n. s., 844.1 ft. w. of 11th-av., 243x99.11	2,270
2d-av., e. s., 59.2 ft. s. of 37th-st., 19.7x78	18,000
2d-av., w. s., 24.8 ft. n. of 41st-st., 24.8x80	18,000
9th-av., e. s., 74.1 ft. s. of 38th-st., 24x100	10,000
9th-av., e. s., 49.5 ft. n. of 37th-st., 24.8x100	9,000
9th-av., s. s., 98.9 ft. s. of 38th-st., 24.8x100	9,000
11th-av., bet. 111th and 112th sts., 434.4x24	2,500

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, No. 1,403, 3 years, per year	$800
Greenwich-st., No. 384 } Washington-st., No. 369 } 9 years, per year	4,250
Mott-st., No. 199, 3 years, per year	1,000
Lispenard-st., No. 58, basement, 4 years, per year	700
Warren-st., No. 61, 5 years, per year	4,500
Willett-st., s. w. corner of Houston, 25x100, 21 years, per year	1,500
24th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x⅛ block, 10 years—5 years, per year, $910; 5 years, per year	1,120
27th-st., No. 225 W., 5 years, per year	850
119th-st., n. s., lots Nos. 208, 209, 210 Randall's map, 10 years, per year	275
3d-av., No. 93, 3 years, per year	2,000
3d-av., No. 43, 5 years, per year	1,500
6th-av., No. 367, 5 years, per year	2,500
6th-av., s. w. corner of 46th-st., 3 years, per year	3,000
10th-av., No. 680, (store, &c.,) 5 years, per year	700

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Barbey-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Liberty-av., 25x100	$900
Carroll-st., n. e. s., 181 ft. s. e. of Nevins-st., 1x100	50
Centre-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Court-st., 25x100	1,000
Clark-st., s. s., 81.9 ft. e. of Columbia-st., 75.6x20.7	10,000
Devoe-st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of Graham-av., 20x100	4,200
Douglass-st., s. s., 243.9 ft. w. of Bond-st., 18.9x100	nom.
Eagle-st., s. s., 430 ft. w. of Union-av., Greenpoint, 30x100	1,200
Elliott-place, w. s., 233.4 ft. s. of Hanson-place, 20.10x100	10,000
Front-st., n. s., 285 ft. e. of Bridge-st., 25x100	9,000
Grove-st., and Van Voorhees-av., s. e. corner, lots Nos. 893 and 894	1,000
Hooper-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Lee-av., 25x75	1,500
Johnson-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Ewen-st., 25x100	5,000
Johnson-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Ewen-st., 25x100	2,650
Kosciusko-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 50x100	2,000
Ormond-place, w. s., 125 ft. s. of Putnam-av., 49.10x155x61.3x155.4	1,000
Oxford-st., w. s., 431 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 22x100	15,000
Pacific-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of Nevins-st., 20x100	8,500
Prospect-st., e. s., 275 ft. e. of Vernon-av., 25x100	200
Ryerson-st., e. s., 338 ft. n. of De Kalb-av., 20x80	8,000
Sands-st., e. s., 50.7 ft. e. of Jay-st., 103.7x25	9,000
Smith-st., w. s., 50.6 ft. s. of Powers-st., 18.6x75	4,500
Freeman-st., w. s., 430 ft. w. of Union-av., 30x100	1,200
Withers-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Graham-av., 89.3x25x79.8x25	650
First-place, n. s., 58 ft. e. of Court-st., 25x133.5	1,000
South 1st-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-st., 25x100	1,300
North 6th-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of 2d-st., 25x100	ex'ge
North 6th-st., w. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-st., 25x100	ex'ge
17th-st., n. s., 230 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x100	637
19th-st., n. e. s., 218 ft. s. e. of 4th-av., 18x100	2,600
28th-st. and 4th-av., n. w. corner, 50.2x85	1,000
43d-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x100.2	1,000
43d-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 3d-av., 100x100.2	2,000
43d-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x100.2	1,000
43d-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x100	1,000
43d-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 3d-av., 100x100.2	2,000
Atlantic-av., n. s., 60 ft. w. of Brooklyn-av., 40x89.1	11,025
Atlantic and Brooklyn avs., n. w. corner, 149.1x100x60x40x89.1	18,525
Bedford road, n. e s., 24.6 ft. n. w. of Putnam-av., 46.9x50x50x75x66.9x50	3,800
De Kalb-av., 338 ft. n. of, and Ryerson-st., 75 ft. e. of, (rear lot,) 5x20	150
Gates-av., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Throop-av., 50x100, C	5,000
Kingsland-av., e. s., 102.2 ft. n. of Division-st., 113x25x107,11x25.6	500
Lafayette and Nostrand avs., s. w. cor., 17x100	6,000
Lee-av., w. s., 40 ft. s. of Hooper-st., 35x100	3,250
Patchen-av. and Monroe-st., n. w. cor., 75x100	3,000
Washington-av., n. s., 500 ft. w. of 1st-st., 100x100	600

Lease Recorded.

Navy-st., w. s., 98.4 ft. n. of Fulton-av., 2 houses, 11 years } 1 year, per year	2,000
5 years, per year	2,500
5 years, per year	2,800

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Flushing.

Amity-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Parsons-av., 50x186 } Amity-st., n. s., adjoining Bloodgood's, 50x186 }	$5,000
North Hempstead plank road, adjoining Ryerson's, 11 acres	1,450

Jamaica.

Plot at Jamaica South, adjoining Doxey's, 7 acres	$1,500
Plot at Jamaica South, adjoining Brookman's, 6 acres	1,500

Long Island City.

East 4th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of East-av., 25x100	$800
East 7th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Central-av., 25x100	800
West 7th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of West-av., 22x100	800
East 3d-st. and East-av., n. e. corner, 25x100	850

Newtown.

Wilbur-av., s. w. side, lot, 52.5x103.4	$800
Lots Nos. 528, 529, 530, 531, Bliss & Sneden's map	4,000

North Hempstead.

Sand's Point, highway large, plot adjoining Hyde's	$1,450

Oyster Bay.

White Creek road, lot adjoining Sammes'	$450

Winfield.

Lot No. 2, block No. 1, 25x190	$150

Woodhaven.

Park-place, e. s., 150 ft. s. of University-place, 50x50	$200
University-place and Park-place, s. e. corner, 50x150	500
University-place, e. s., 100 ft. e. of Park-place, 50x200	500
Jamaica South road and Grafton-av., n. e. cor.	500

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Cortland.

Washington-st., e. s., adjoining Drum Hill School, 24x51	$400

East Chester.

Courtlandt-st., s. s., lot No. 327, West Mount Vernon, 80x100	$350
Greenwich-st., n. s., lot No. 409, West Mount Vernon, 80x125	250
Old Boston road, 402 ft. n. of 1st-st., 80x100 } 3d-av., e. s., lot No. 120, map of Olinville }	1,400
7th-av., e. s., lot No. 236, Central Mount Vernon, 50x100	100

Greenburg.

Tarrytown to White Plains road, s. s., A. Underhill's, 120 acres	$25,000

Morrisania.

Cliff-st., s. s., 94 ft. s. of Avenue C, 75x100	$1,500
St. Ann's-av. and 144th-st., n. w. cor., 25x100	1,100
6th-st., n. e. s., 106 ft. s. of Franklin-av., 45x100	1,200

Ossining.

Albany post road and Washington-av., n. w. cor., 100x253	$3,250
Broad-av., s. s., adjoining J. W. Lee's, 55x208	8,000
High-st., w. s., adjoining Thos. Harris', 25x150	5,500
James-st., n. s., adjoining B. W. Powell's, 95x120	4,000
Spring-st., e. s., adjoining Ann Greenleaf's, 30x130	200

West Farms.

Locust-av., cor. Division-st., 53x65	$2,800
Samuel-st., s. s., lot No. 262 East Tremont, 75x133	575

Yonkers.

Cottage-place and Wood-place, n. w. corner, 20x87	$6,500
Guion-st., n. w. s., adj. J. F. Garrison's, irregular plot	3,500

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Alley, 87 ft. n. of Baldwin-st., A. O. Headley's, 34x45 } Baldwin-st., corner of Washington-st., A. O. Headley's, 28x94 }	$7,150
Bleecker and Halsey sts., n. corner, 22x78	3,300
Ferry-st., n. w. s., 71 ft. from Waydell-st., 25x100	250
Innes-st., n. s., 160 ft. n. of Lock-st., 60x159	1,300
Liberty-st., e. s., 118 ft. s. of Hamilton-st., 40 ft. front	2,600
McWhorter-st., w. s., 2 lots, 37x85 and 30x85	9,035
Myrtle-av., e. s., 526 ft. n. of Sussex-av., 94x100	4,100
Morris-av., e. s., 125 ft. s. of West Bank-st., 25x100	300
Newark-st., w. s., 103 ft. from New-st., 25x76	2,200
Pennsylvania-av., 75 ft. from Miller-st., 50x100	1,750
Ward-st., e. s., 120 ft. from Hamilton-st., 23x100	3,500
Wright-st. and Halstead-av., n. w. corner, 25x100	900

Orange.

Main-st., n. s., 2 lots, 25x160 and 7x160	$12,000

East Orange.

Pulaski-st., w. s., 330 ft. n. of Sussex-av., 50x150	$3,600

West Orange.

Perry-lane, e. s., adjoining B. Hyland's, 143x238	$500

South Orange.

Mountain road, s. e. s., lot 50x123	$700

Hoboken.

Clinton-st., lots No. 15, 16 and 17, block No. 33, Coster's estate, 75x100	$1,750

Hudson City.

Grand-av., e. s., lot No. 24, block D, 25x100	$500
Summit-av., e. s., parts lots Nos. 3, 4, block No. 10, Bramhall's	450
South-st., n. s., lots Nos. 73, 74, 75, T. Martin's property, 75x100	4,000
Terrace-av., e. s., lot No. 75, Hudson City Terrace Company, 50x100	500
Lot No. 32, Van Vorst's Heights map, 25x100	1,950

Union.

2d-st., s. s., lots Nos. 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, Danielson's, each 25x103	$1,575
Bergen line road, L. A. Sargent's property, 100x100 } Plot adjoining above, 75x100 }	500

Bergen.

Caven Point road, near Canal, 16 992-1000 acres	$33,984

Greenville.

Bergen Point road and Wilkinson-av. n. w. corner, 100x120	$7,050

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 18, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	42	Barley, bushels	...
Flour, bbls	3,523	Malt, bushels	2,050
Flour, bags	...	Peas, bushels	...
Cornmeal, bbls	190	Pork, bbls	758
Cornmeal, bags	3,533	Cut Meats, pkgs	867
Wheat, bushels	10,295	Lard, pkgs	300
Corn, bushels	20,579	Beef, tcs. and bbls	590
Rye, bushels	...	Whisky, bbls	634
Oats, bushels	14,215	Petroleum, bbls	2,303

ASHES—Have been inquired for and quoted steady at $7 75@$8 for Pots, and $9 12½@$9 25 for Pearls, ₽ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—A moderate call is noted for the principal kinds, at rather firm and buoyant prices, including Java, 21c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@17c.; Rio, 8¼c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 13¼c.@14c., all in gold, ₽ lb.; sales 6,250 bags, chiefly within our range, for Rio in bond, and 15c.@16¾c., gold, for do. free.

COTTON—Has been more freely offered and purchased to-day at lower prices, the low grades having been particularly depressed; sales have been made of 4,173 bales, including 2,809 bales to spinners, 325 bales to speculators, 658 bales to shippers, and 381 bales in transit. Sales were also made of 501 bales Low Middlings, for March delivery, at 28c. ₽ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ₽ lb.	26	26¼	26½	26¾
Good Ordinary, ₽ lb.	27	27¼	27½	27¾
Low Middling, ₽ lb.	27¾	28	28¼	28½
Middling, ₽ lb.	29	29¼	29½	29¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	16,959
Receipts last week	25,128
Receipts preceding week	20,593
Receipts since Jan. 1	154,162
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	949,539
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,691
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,320
Exports since Jan. 1	34,269
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	223,188
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,551
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,852
Estimated stock on hand here	83,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	1,497,000
Receipts same time in 1867	1,441,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	748,000
Exports same time last year	863,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	421,000
Estimated stock same time last year	406,500
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

EGGS—The receipts have been unusually liberal, adding considerably to the available supply; and, though the demand has been active, prices have favored buyers. We quote: Jersey, extra brands, 25c.@26c.; State and Pennsylvania, 24c.@25c.; Ordinary Western, 23c.@24c.; Western, by express, 24c.@25c.; Canada, 23c.@25c.; Limed, 10c.@18c. ₽ dozen.

FRUIT—Choice lots of Apples are doing better, but trade, on an average, is light. We quote: Apples, Common, $2 50@$3 50; Apples, Greening, $4 25@$4 50; Apples, Baldwin, $4 50@$4 75; Apples, Spitzenburg, $4 25@$4 50; Apples, mixed lots, $3 50@$4; Cranberries, $13@$16 ₽ bbl. Dried Apples are unchanged in price; receipts are very moderate, and in consequence stock is held for higher rates. Unpeeled Peaches are quite active at an advance. Peeled are not anxiously sought after, but keep moving slowly. We quote: New Apples, State, 12½c.@13c.; New Apples, Western, 12c.@12½c.; New Apples, Southern, 9c.@10c.; New Peaches, prime, 27c.@29c.; Peaches, good, 21c.@25c.; Peaches, common, 10c.@18c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 15c.@16c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 12½c.@13½c.; Blackberries, 22c.@23c.; Raspberries, 44c.@45c.; Cherries, pitted, 40c.@42c.; Plums, 27c.@29c. ₽ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a very light business transacted in State and Western Flour, which has been offered more freely at easier prices. Sales have been reported of 5,400 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 80@$6 40; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 60@$7 05; fair ordinary to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 05@$7 50, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 75@$7 10 ₽ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 80@$6 40
Extra State	6 60@7 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 50@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 75@7 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 15@11 00
Extra Genesee	7 65@11 00
Common to Fancy Extra Missouri	7 75@13 00

Southern Flour has been slow of sale, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to price; sales have been reported since our last of 300 bbls. at $6 50@$7 10 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 10@$13 75 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₽ bbl. California Flour is in more demand at $6@$8 50, as extremes, for poor to choice old, and $8 50@$10 75 for new Extras, ₽ 196 lbs.; sales, 3,250 sacks. Rye Flour has been in slack demand at $5 20@$7 35 for very inferior to choice, ₽ bbl.; sales, 225 bbls. Cornmeal rules quiet at $4@$4 75 for Western; $4 60@$4 65 for Jersey, and $4 90@$5 for Brandywine, ₽ bbl.; sales, 420 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues very dull at $3 15@$3 65 ₽ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair supply and quite moderate request, mainly for export, at a further reduction in prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 51,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 10@$2 12½; No. 1 Spring at $1 67; No. 2 Spring at $1 56@$1 60½, in store and delivered; No. 3 Spring at $1 50, in store, ₽ bushel. Corn has been more abundant and has been quoted lower, on a restricted trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 43,000 bushels at 89c.@91c. for New Mixed Western; $1@$1 02 for Old Mixed Western, in store and afloat, and 88c.@91c. for White and Yellow, according to quality and condition, ₽ bushel. Rye is in limited request at $1 40@$1 45 for Southern and Western. Sales, 8,100 bushels. Barley is slow of sale at about former rates; small lots changed hands at $2 30@$2 32½ for German, ₽ bushel. Barley Malt is inactive at $2 05@$2 15 ₽ bushel. Oats have been heavy, lower and lightly dealt in; sales have been reported since our last of 31,000 bushels Western at 74½c.@75c., chiefly at 74½c., in store, and 75¼c.@76¼c., from depot and afloat, ₽ bushel. Beans are without decided movement; considerable lots have changed hands, speculatively, during the week. Southern Peas are in more demand and higher. We quote: Beans, Pea, prime, $3 40@$3 50; Beans, Marrows, prime, $4 15@$4 25; Beans, Mediums, prime, $3 10@$3 25; Peas, Canada, free, $1 60@$1 65 ₽ bushel; Peas, Southern Black Eye, $3 25@$3 40 ₽ bag.

HAY—North River bale continues quiet and heavy at 70c.@75c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 20 for poor to choice, for local use, ₽ 100 lbs. Straw is in less request at 85c.@$1 25 for long and short, ₽ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue salable and steady, including American at 5c.@12c. for New, and 2c.@5c. for Old, ₽ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 6c.@12c.; Eastern, 6c.@10c.; Wisconsin, 5c.@10c.; Michigan, 5c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@5c. ₽ lb.

LEATHER—The activity in Sole continues, and prices favor sellers. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 30c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 30c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Good, Damaged, all kinds and weights, 28c.@28c.; Hemlock, Poor, Damaged, all kinds and weights, 22c.@24c.; Hemlock, in the rough, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 42c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Heavy, 39c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 23c.@25c., cash, ₽ lb.

MOLASSES—The advanced claims of holders tend to check operations, and less activity is noted in the leading kinds, including Porto Rico, at 59c.@65c.; Cuba at 37c.@55c.; English Island at 55c.@57c.; New-Orleans at 76c.@88c. ₽ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The demand has been generally light for all kinds, including Spirits Turpentine at 54½c.@56½c. ₽ gallon; Crude at $4 75@$5; Resin at $2 45@$9 50 ₽ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 75; Pitch at $2 75@$3 ₽ bbl.

OILS—Continue inactive, including Crude Whale at $1 18@$1 20; Bleached Whale at $1 25@$1 30; Crude Sperm at $1 88@$2; Unbleached Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Lard Oil at $1 50@$1 75; Red Oil at 95c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 03@$1 05; Olive at $1 85 ₽ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in moderate demand and quoted firm to-day, at 22c.@22½c. for Crude in bulk; 26c.@27c. for Crude in bbls., and 33c.@33½c. for Refined in bond, ₽ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are in light demand, with a drooping market. We quote: Monitor, $1 50; Buckeye, $1 75@$2; Peach Blows, $2 50@$3; Prince Alberts, $2 25@$2 75; Mercers, $2 75@$3 25; Jackson Whites, $2@$2 25; Delaware Sweet, $7@$7 50; Onions, Red, $5@$7 50; Onions, Yellow, $6@$8; Marrow Squash, $5@$6; Russia Turnips, $1 75@$2 ₽ bbl.

POULTRY AND GAME—The receipts of Poultry have been light throughout the week, but fully equal to the demand at the advanced rates. Game is moderately inquired for. We quote: *Dressed Poultry*—Turkeys, 22c.@25c.; Geese, 10c.@15c.; Ducks, 22c.@25c.; Chickens, 15c.@19c. ₽ lb. *Game*—Partridges, $1@$1 50; Grouse, $1@$1 15; Ducks, red heads, $1 12@$1 25; Ducks, canvas backs, $1 50@$2 ₽ pair.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less sought after and quoted lower. Sales have been reported of 900 bbls. in lots, at $32 75@$32 87 for New Mess; $32@$32 25 for Old Mess; $29 50@$31 for Prime Mess, and $26 25@$27 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, and $32@$32 25 for Thin Mess, ₽ bbl. Sales were also reported of 500 bbls. New Mess, March and April delivery, seller's option, on private terms, ₽ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been in less request at 14c.@14¼c. for Western, and 14¾c.@15¼c. for City, ₽ lb. Cut Meats are in less demand yet steady; sales equal to 160 packages, at 17¼c.@18¾c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams; 14c.@14½c. for Shoulders, ₽ lb. Bacon continues inactive and nominal. Lard has been quiet at about former prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 680 tierces and bbls. at 18¾c.@20¼c. for Poor to very Choice, chiefly at 19¼c.@19¾c. for City, and 19¾c.@20c. for Good to Prime Western Steam, ₽ lb. Sales were also made of 500 tierces Prime Steam, sellers' options, February and March delivery, part at 19¾c. ₽ lb. Beef is in slack demand at $13@$16 50 for Plain Mess, $13@$19 50 for Extra Mess, and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef. Sales reported, 140 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet, including New Prime Mess at $27@$31; Indian Mess at $31@$33 50 ₽ tierce; sales 130 tierces. Beef Hams rule quite dull at $29@$34 ₽ bbl.; sales 103 bbls. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD, in their special report for the WEEKLY TIMES, notice thus:

The improvement in tone and strength to the general Produce market, noted in our last report, has been sustained by the week's transactions just closed, and a healthy trade continues. The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 8,135 packages, which, for the two weeks past, are not sufficient for local wants. We anticipate no extraordinary advance in the rates for Butter, and those that now speculate on that idea will be deceived; but the stock now left is barely adequate to the wants of the market, and until a full supply of the new crop is received, which is a period of two full months, no lower prices need be expected. The bulk of Western Rolls are very inferior, and really unfit for use. A steady trade is progressing, and the market closes with firmness at our advanced quotations:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ₽ lb.	44@48
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ₽ lb.	43@45
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ₽ lb.	42@44
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ₽ lb.	41@43
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ₽ lb.	39@41
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ₽ lb.	45@47
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ₽ lb.	42@43
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ₽ lb.	43@45
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ₽ lb.	40@42
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ₽ lb.	40@42
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ₽ lb.	36@38
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ₽ lb.	33@36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ₽ lb.	32@35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ₽ lb.	28@30
Common Western, ₽ lb.	25@27
Western Rolls, ₽ lb.	20@33

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 1,683 packages. The demand continues fairly active for local and coastwise trade, with some export inquiry. We note an average advance of 1c. ₽ lb. on all grades—the market closing with an upward tendency for the best grades. We quote:

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₽ lb.	21 @22
Factory dairies, fair quality, ₽ lb.	19 @20
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₽ lb.	20 @22
Farm dairies, fair to good, ₽ lb.	18 @19
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	10 @15

SUGARS—Have been held with much firmness, on a fair business; sales have been reported since our last of 1,630 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 13c.@14½c., and 2,100 boxes Havana, part at 13¼c.@14½c. ₽ lb. Refined Sugars are in good request at 15¾c.@19c. ₽ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—The market has been quiet to-day. Sales have been reported of 62,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¾c.@11⅞c.; also 35,000 lbs. Stearine at 17¾c.@19¾c.; and 28,000 lbs. Grease at 12c.@15c. ₽ lb.

WHISKY—Continues quiet and depressed. Sales 50 bbls. at 95c., free, ₽ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been very dull to-day. For Liverpool there were taken 650 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ⅜d. ₽ lb.; 15,000 bushels Wheat, by do., at 5¼d. ₽ bushel; and 50 tons Logwood, by sail, at 20s. ₽ ton.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—12.

The minutes of meeting held February fifteen were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Kelly and Brother, to place a watering-trough in front of number two James-slip, the same to be done at their own expense and under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Assistant Aldermen for concurrence.

By Alderman McGrath—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to E. J. Bryant to construct a bay-window in front of his premises, number two hundred and thirty-two East Twentieth-street, the same to project about three feet, and to be done under the direction and supervision of the Street Commissioner.

Alderman O'Brien moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Streets.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the negative.

Alderman Coulter moved that said resolution be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the question was directed to be sent to the Board of Assistant Aldermen for concurrence.

By Alderman Cuddy—

Resolved, That Water-street, from Fulton-street to James-slip, be paved with Stafford pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That Front-street, from Fulton-street to James-slip, be paved with Stafford pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

PETITION.

By Alderman McQuade—

Petition of Yorkville Methodist Episcopal Church for donation to pay taxes.

In connection therewith Alderman McQuade offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Hampton D. Gage, one of the trustees of the Yorkville Methodist Episcopal Church, in Eighty-sixth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, for the sum of four hundred and twenty-one dollars and forty-seven cents, as a donation in aid of the funds of said church, to be applied in payment of taxes, water-rents, and interest thereon for the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

REPORT.

Report of Special Committee on appointing time for the opening of Church-street, in favor of appointing first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, as the time for the actual opening of said street.

Which was adopted.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Resolved, That Forty-first-street, from Broadway to Ninth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

Resolved, That gas lamp posts be placed and lamps lighted in Fifty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Seventh avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That curb and gutter stones be set and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done, in First-avenue, from Sixty-fifth to Eighty-sixth-street.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That One Hundred and Forty-fifth-street, from Harlem River to Hudson River, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Coulter moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Assistant Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Avenue B, from Third to Fourth-street.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Alderman Coulter moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from further consideration of resolution as follows:

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Avenue B, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Alderman Ward moved that the Committee on Street Pavements be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Assistant Aldermen as follows:

Resolved, That Coenties-slip, from Pearl-street to South-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Alderman McQuade moved that the Committee on Printing and Advertising be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Assistant Aldermen as follows:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure copies of all bills or acts in anywise especially affecting the interests of the City.

Which was carried.

Alderman McQuade moved that said resolution be laid over.

Which was lost.

Alderman Moore moved that said resolution be recommitted to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

Which was carried.

Alderman Hardy moved that when the Board adjourns it do so to meet on Monday, the twenty-second instant, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

GENERAL ORDER.

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take the necessary legal measures to widen Waverley-place, on the southerly side thereof, twenty feet, and to extend said Waverley-place, from its present terminus at Broadway, easterly to the westerly line or side of Fourth-avenue.

The President moved to amend said resolution by striking therefrom the word "Waverley," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "Washington."

Which was carried.

And the paper was again laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Connor moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, the twenty-second instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO SUPERIOR SERVANTS, with excellent City reference, situations in one family; City or country; one as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; the other as chambermaid and waitress; takes charge of the silver and dining-room in style; wages $14 and $10; in a boarding-house or private family. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED first-class chambermaid and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; is willing and obliging, neat and tidy in her habits; is capable of taking either capacity in a private house; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 9 West 44th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress; understands her work thoroughly; has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 118 East 8th-st., St. Mark's-place, between 1st-av. and Avenue A, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or would go as laundress and assist with chamberwork in a small family; has good City reference. Call at No. 248 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT cook, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country; or as regular laundress; does up linen in style; also her fellow-servant, as regular nurse; takes charge of a baby from its birth; sews neatly. Call at or address No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant girls; one as laundress, and the other as waitress; no objection to City or country; have good City references from their last place. Call, for two days, at No. 401 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as nurse; is competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to travel with a lady for the Summer; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 40 East 32d-st., near Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress in a respectable private family; has first-class City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 30 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as a thorough cook in a private family; can do all kinds of cooking, meats, soups, pastries and baking; City or country; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing or general housework, by a neat, industrious girl; an excellent washer and ironer; best of references given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; City or country.

WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS, A SITUATION; understands fluting, polishing, clear starching, &c.; has the best of City reference; moderate wages expected. Call at No. 1,288 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WELSH WOMAN, a situation as infant's nurse; can take full charge night and day; bring it up on the bottle; is a good seamstress; will go to any part of the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AND ACTIVE young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is fully competent for either; can furnish unexceptionable references; no objection to large families. No. 1,288 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as excellent laundress; understands all kinds of French fluting; City or country; the best of City reference. Call at No. 207 East 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young girl, Protestant, as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c.; is capable of filling a man's place; has the best City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or would do fine washing; good reference if required. Apply at No. 354 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework, or as cook washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a Scotch Protestant woman. Call at No. 214 West 18th-st., White's-place, third house; to be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or nurse by an experienced young woman who can be very highly recommended. Call at No. 31 West 13th-st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as laundress in a private family, or is willing to do chamberwork or assist in the washing. Call at No. 414 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant if required; best of references. Call at 54 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL wishes to get a situation as seamstress, or to do chamberwork and sewing. Call at No. 227 1st-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chambermaid, and will assist with the waiting; good City references given. Call at No. 230 7th-av., second flight stairs, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman as cook; willing to do the coarse washing; best of reference from last place. Call at No. 126 West 20th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; has best City reference; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen at No. 408 2d-av.—bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID by a respectable Protestant young woman; is willing to assist with the washing; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 353 West 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, the washing of a couple of gentlemen or family washing; best of reference given. Call on or address a note to Mrs. M. F., No. 88 Cannon-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS, a situation in a private family; best City reference. Call or address No. 155 West 27th-st., second floor, back.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; the best of City references. Call at No. 207 East 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook; two years' and a half reference from her last employer. Call at No. 164 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young girl, a situation for chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and sewing; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH cook, a place in a private family. Call or address No. 155 West 27th-st., second floor, back.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, WHO UNDERSTANDS Spanish, a situation as lady's maid or to take care of grown children. Call at 327 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as wet nurse. Address J. C., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by one who would also be willing to assist in household duties. Apply at No. 114 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; best City reference. Call at No. 147 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT cook, a situation. Can be seen till engaged at No. 7 7th-av. Best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL MAN around a gentleman's place by a steady and industrious young man; understands fully the care of horses and driving, plain gardening, milking cows, &c.; is willing to do anything that has to be done; is a faithful, good servant; unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; without incumbrance; understands hot and cold graperies, greenhouse, kitchen and flower garden, &c.; would take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; can be highly recommended. Address J. W. S., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, TO commence April 1, by a man who thoroughly understands the business, and everything connected with it; his wife could manage the dairy; are Protestants and no incumbrances. State full particulars. Address J. L., Box No. 23 Post Office, Hudson, N. Y.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a first-class man, (German, married,) a place with graperies, greenhouse, pleasure grounds, &c.; is a good vegetable gardener; has the best of City references. Address F. TIMMS, care of D. N. Barney, Irvington, N. Y., or inquire at No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a Scotch Protestant man; understands gardening in all its branches; has good recommendations; married; wife and one child. Call at No. 333 East 26th-st., first floor, front room, until suited, or address L. P., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single, reliable man; is a first-rate fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horse and cow; good City reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE colored man as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; is willing to make himself useful; best City references; no objection to country. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and can come well recommended. Address J. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED SCOTCHMAN, a situation as gardener or farm manager; references good. Address T. F., seed store No. 9 John-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MARRIED man and wife; the man is a good vegetable gardener, or to take care of a gentleman's place; understands his business; the wife as laundress; will be disengaged in a few days; can bring the best of reference from his present employer. Address P. J., South Orange Post Office, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom by a young man; understands the care of horses and plain gardening; good City reference from last employer. Address COACHMAN, No. 349 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class gardener, married, without children, who thoroughly understands the forcing of plants, flowers and vegetables; reference first-class. Address J. F., No. 15 John-st., N. Y., seed store.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a middle-aged man, who is not afraid to work; is thoroughly conversant with his business; good City reference from former employers. Address for two days, M. E., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as coachman and gardener; is sober, honest and industrious; understands his business well; best of references can be given. Address M. N., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT married man as gardener; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; has four years' reference from last employer. Address GARDENER, Box No. 237 Stamford, Conn.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man; is fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; can give the best of references. Call or address J. R., No. 67 Nassau-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO IS AN excellent penman, a situation as entry clerk, or to do writing of any kind; or as clerk in a dry goods or grocery store; good reference. Address H., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, OF GOOD character and business experience, a position as book-keeper, assistant book-keeper or confidential clerk in a banking or broker's office. Address W. C., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man in some wholesale house; salary not so much an object as a place where improvement can be made. Address A., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL THE "American Knitting Machine." Price $25. The simplest, cheapest and best Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Liberal inducements to agents. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS IMPORTING and commission house, a smart active boy, about 15 years of age; one who writes a good hand and lives in the City. Address, in own handwriting, K. T., Box No. 116 *Times* Office, giving place of residence.

PRINTERS.—A FEW FIRST-RATE BOOK and job compositors may hear of steady situations at the "employers' scale," which is just and liberal, by applying to JOHN F. BALDWIN, No. 174 Fulton-st. None but non-"Union" men need apply.

BOY WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING AND Commission business, to make himself generally useful. Apply, with references, at No. 191 Church-st., between 9 and 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, and to do plain sewing in a small private family; must be fully competent and well recommended. Apply at No. 465 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT BOY IN LAW office of Robert Benner, No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York; one who lives in New-York; no other will answer.

WANTED—IN AN IRON ESTABLISHMENT a well-educated boy; one who can board with his friends preferred. Address Post Office Box No. 2,059, with reference.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—JACOB KAPP and JOSEPH BERNHARD, plaintiffs, against CHARLES STUFEL, defendant.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 69 William-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and eighty-five dollars and seventy-five cents, with interest from the twenty-fourth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, besides the costs of this action, &c.—Dated the 13th day of January, 1869.

B. F. EINSTEIN, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 69 William-st., New-York City.

The summons and complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of January, 1869.

B. F. EINSTEIN, Attorney for Plaintiffs,
ja22-law6wF* No. 69 William-st., New-York City.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EDWARD E. MITCHELL and GEORGE G. BYRON, surviving executors of the last will of William H. Burrowes, deceased, plaintiffs, against ARCHIBALD G. ROGERS, Edwin Hoyt, Charles A. Denny, Gilbert L. Beekman, Josiah Colby, James Crombie, John J. Marvin, George Barron, Alanson Nash, defendants.—Summons.—For relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 62 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 8, 1868.

J. F. MITCHELL, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, on the 9th December last.

J. F. MITCHELL, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
JAN. 20, 1869. ja22-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street from Eighth-avenue to Mount Morris-square in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of February, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street from Eighth-avenue to Mount Morris-square, in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1869.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS—Steam flowering and merchant mill; best location in the State; coal cheap; splendid mill; four run burrs; all modern improvements; will sell the whole or take third partner, an active man, with capital of $15,000.

Business large and well established.

Address proprietors for particulars.

MOORE & MYER.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1869.

NURSERY FOR SALE—LOCATED AT Geneva, N. Y., containing 24 acres, with offices, propagating houses, &c., and good stock; would sell stock and lease the property. Apply to C. H. BAKER, No. 4 Whitehall-st., New-York, or J. W. BAKER on the premises.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $5,000, which will clear $5,000 over all expenses within six months; the principal guaranteed and secured. Call on or address BAKER, No. 67 West 44th-st., any evening, when all will be explained.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO INVEST from $1,000 to $5,000 in a safe and profitable business can be had by applying at No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 14.

VALUABLE STORE, PROPERTY and stock for sale; parties retiring. Address Box No. 139 Burlington, N. J.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of ABRAHAMS, ALEXANDER & CO. is this day dissolved. All parties holding any claims against said firm will present the same without delay at our office, No. 42 Murray-st.

A. ABRAHAMS,
J. ALEXANDER,
M. COHEN,
H. COHEN.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1869.

The undersigned will continue the business as heretofore on his own account, at No. 42 Murray-st.

A. ABRAHAMS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—FOR SALE, BY A retiring partner, one-third interest in a well-established boot and shoe manufacturing business. Address E. P. G., No. 135 Mercer-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR MAP AND DESCRIPTION OF the proposed Darien Ship Canal, see the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Feb. 20.

NOTICE.—TO COMB MANUFACTURERS and Dealers in Curled Hair.—The Butchers' Hide and Melting Association offer for contract all the cattle horns and hair tails they may received at their premises, foot of 44th-st., East River, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1869, inclusive. Parties desirous can see samples of both articles by applying at the office of the Association, corner of 5th-st. and 1st-av.

WANTED—GOODS TO SELL ON COMMISSION, by a Pittsburg, Penn., house, with ample storage room, large city acquaintance, and represented by travelers through Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia; first-class references and security if required. Address Box No. 1,328 Pittsburg, Penn.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 19, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
ROBERT LE DIABLE. (Italian Opera.) Characters by Mme. Lagrange, Miss McCulloch, Mlle. Wesmael, Messrs. Brignoli, Habelmann, Antonucci and others.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
ORPHEE AUX ENFERS. Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Duclos, Mlle. Delphine, Mlle. Cadic, Messrs. Ducre, Leduc, Duschesne, Guidon, Lagriffoul, and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE. Characters by Mme. Rose-Bell, Mme. Desclauzas, Mlle. Gueretti, Messrs. Carrier, Gabel, Bourgoin, Beckers, Genot, Petit and others.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
ROMEO AND JULIET. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Mark Smith, Adams, T. J. Hind, Monroe, Norris, Miss Mary McVicker, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Proudfoot, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Stoddart, Ringgold, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Annie Ward and others.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
AN IRISH STEW and THE DRAMATIC REVIEW FOR 1868. Characters by Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Stoddart, Miss Newton, Miss Fisher and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES; OR, STRIKING OIL IN FAMILY JARS. Characters by Misses Lydia Thompson, Weber, Markham, Grattan, Mr. Beckett and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. Sinclair and others.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
No. 514 Broadway.
PLUTO, and COMIC SKETCHES and LIVING STATUES. Characters by Mr. W. H. Lingard, Misses Alice Dunning, Norman, Lingard, Laton and others.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon—IXION. Evening—FRA DIAVOLO and FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence. EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
LUCRETIA BORGIA. Characters by Miss Elise Holt, Miss Jackson, Miss Pitt, Miss Williams, Messrs. Marlowe, Lewis, Parsloe, Wall and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
NITA; OR, WOMAN'S CONSTANCY. Leading character by Mlle. Zoe.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THE ROBBERS. Leading characters by Mr. McKean Buchanan and Miss Virginia Buchanan.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, PANTOMIMES, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
JACK SHEPPARD, THE AVENGER, &c. By a powerful cast.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
SHAKESPEREAN FESTIVAL, (Burlesque,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
ELIXIR OF LOVE. (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
SECOND WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$12
The DAILY TIMES, exclusive of Sunday Edition	10
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	2
Five copies	8
Ten copies	15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Constitutional Cortes of Spain, now in session at Madrid, have requested Prime Minister SERRANO to rearrange the Cabinet. The Minister of the Colonies has issued a decree establishing a uniform system of jurisprudence, abolishing ecclesiastical courts and making several other important reforms.

The Peace Conference held another session at Paris yesterday, and received the answer of the Grecian Government. This being satisfactory, the protocol agreed upon was signed by all the representatives of the great Powers assembled.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. CONNESS reported from the Committee on Post Offices the bill to encourage the building of steamboats in the United States and to establish an American line of steamships to Europe. The resolution authorizing the payment of Senators from the reconstructed States from the beginning of the Fortieth Congress was briefly discussed and then postponed. The amendments proposed by the Appropriation Committee to the Indian Appropriation bill were discussed, but the bill was not disposed of. The Senate then went into Executive Session and soon after took a recess till evening. The bill to regulate the franking privilege was debated at the evening session, and the House bill was agreed to. An amendment, abolishing the franking privilege entirely after the first of July, was then adoped, after which the bill was rejected and the Senate adjourned.

A number of petitions were presented in the House and referred to committees. Mr. SHELLABARGER, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the case of THOMAS A. HAMILTON, claiming a seat as Representative from the State of Tennessee, at large, with a resolution that he is not entitled to it; ordered printed. The bill supplementary to the National Banking laws was taken up, and the vote laying the bill on the table was reconsidered. After an animated debate on general amendments offered, the bill was recommitted to the Banking Committee, with instructions to report back forthwith the first three sections of the bill, and Mr. COBURN's amendment as the fourth section, and it was agreed to without division. The bill was forthwith reported back, and as thus amended was passed by a vote of 106 yeas to 77 nays. Mr. BOUTWELL, from the Reconstruction Committee, stated that he had intended to report a bill to establish a Provisional Government over Mississippi, but ascertaining that the Democratic side of the House would oppose it by every Parliamentary means in their power, he was assured that it would be impossible to secure its passage at this session. He gave notice, however, that immediately after the 4th of March he should test the temper of the House regarding such a measure. The New-Mexico contested election case was called up, and Mr. PETTIS spoke in favor of the adoption of the report of the Committee. A recess till evening was then taken. At the evening session debate on the Army Appropriation bill was resumed. An amendment, offered by Mr. DODGE, was agreed to. It reduces the number of infantry regiments to thirty, and consolidates the ordnance and artillery corps and several of the staff departments. Mr. BUTLER's amendment, similar to the one heretofore printed, was also agreed to, after which the bill was reported to the House. Mr. BLAINE offered a substitute for the amendments reported, but without taking action thereon the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

More fighting between Spanish troops and the Cuban insurrectionists is reported to have taken place recently near Cienfuegos. The Spanish Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States will leave Havana for Washington by the next steamer. The second cable between Havana and Key West has been restored, and two lines are now in successful operation.

The statement against W. H. SANDER, Postmaster of Salem, Mass., proves to have been totally unfounded. Mr. SANDER has been in Washington some time adjusting his accounts, and finds a balance to his credit.

On Monday morning, a passenger on the early train going into Chicago was approached by a stranger, and informed that the conductor wished to see him immediately in the baggage car. The passenger started for the baggage car, followed by the stranger, and, when he had reached the platform of the second car, he was set upon by a gang of three or four men, who garroted and robbed him of $200. The gang then jumped off the train and made their escape.

On Tuesday last, PUTNAM STEVENS and FRANKLIN BUTTERFIELD were on a fishing and hunting excursion at Beaver Dam, Wis., when STEVENS was shot in the mouth, from which wound he speedily died. From the fact that one-half of a life insurance policy of $10,000 on his life was made payable to BUTTERFIELD, the Coroner's jury held him to answer a charge of murder.

President JOHNSON has been invited to deliver the annual oration at the next commencement of Davidson College, North Carolina.

Rev. W. A. P. MARTIN, D. D., Professor in the Imperial College at Pekin, China, lectured last evening before the American Geographical and Statistical Society, giving an account of his visit to a colony of Jews in the Province of Honan, &c. The lecture hall of the Society was filled with a most critical audience.

A Kentucky paper reports that Gen. PRESTON recently asserted that he ran for the Legislature for the purpose of testing the Fourteenth Amendment—that he desired to be arrested and tried under it.

As the steamer *Glendale* was passing Green River Island, near Evansville, Ind., yesterday, fire was discovered in her pilot-house. The passengers were landed and the crew by vigorous efforts succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The destruction of the pilot-house was the amount of the loss. Great coolness was exhibited by the officers of the steamer.

A special meeting of the trustees of Princeton College was held on the 16th inst. to adopt measures to increase the efficiency of the College. Several new departments of instruction were resolved upon, and the elective system to a limited extent is to be adopted, but when students choose their studies the studies will be made obligatory upon them. Dr. McCOSH, in addition to his duties as President, will take an active part in the educational department, and a readjustment of the duties of the several Professors will be made.

PETER McDONALD, the blacksmith who was brutally beaten on the 26th ult., by JAMES McDUNN, died last evening at his residence No. 133 West Thirty-third-street.

It is reported that the Erie Railroad Company has purchased twenty-one propellers to run in connection with the Erie Road to transport freight from the West. Lines of propellers will be organized to run between Buffalo, Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and Detroit, as well as between Buffalo and Lake Michigan ports.

The funeral of SOL. SMITH, the veteran actor, took place at St. Louis, on Tuesday, and was largely attended by prominent citizens of that city. Seven sons of the deceased were present and acted as pall-bearers, by his special request previous to his death.

BENJAMIN JOY, the able and distinguished temperance advocate, died suddenly at his residence in Penn Yan, yesterday morning.

The Phœnix Hotel, at Whitehall, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning. Loss $10,000.

A young man named JACOB MAUZER, in the employ of MOORE & COLE, of Rochester, who on a salary of $600 a year, had been making large purchases of real estate, has just confessed that he has been in the habit, since 1862, of robbing his employers almost daily. He restored property valued at $8,250, and escaped prosecution.

The investigation into the method of purification of gas in use by the Metropolitan Company, and which the Board of Health alleges to constitute a public nuisance, on account of odors evolved deleterious to health, was continued yesterday, Prof. SILLIMAN, of Yale College, who was called by the Gas Company, undergoing a four hours' examination as witness. He believed that the Company might, by a process of ventilation, secure the chemical transformation and destruction of the offensive gases, and that this avoidance of the nuisance could be attained without much expense or any great alteration in their works.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday withdrew their objections, heretofore expressed, to the East River Bridge project.

In the case of GUSTAVE and AMIEL HAUSMANN, charged with causing the death of JOHN PASSEHL, at Hoboken, N. J., in December last, the jury last night brought in a verdict of manslaughter against GUSTAVE. AMIEL was acquitted.

The employing printers yesterday agreed upon a new scale of prices, which does not differ from the former scale, except in details.

A more active demand prevailed for cotton yesterday, but at reduced prices. Breadstuffs were in light request, as a rule, and quoted cheaper. Provisions attracted less attention. Pork was lower. Groceries were very firm and in fair demand. The freight engagements were limited.

Democracy in England—Its Growing Power in the Government.

No one can have paid the slightest attention to the course of affairs in England during the last two or three years without perceiving the immense strength which the Democratic forces have acquired. Perhaps the strongest proof of their triumph is to be found in the fact that almost all leading English statesmen and publicists now profess to hold democratic opinions. The victory of what used to be called "revolutionary principles," is attested by the submission of every class of opponents. It is difficult to exaggerate the change which has passed over the tone of the Press and society. The young and promising Radical is now the lion of the hour. It is almost impossible to distinguish any difference between the tone of the London *Morning Star* and the *Times*, which represents a far greater modification of opinion than if we were to say that the *World* had suddenly embraced the views of the *Tribune*. Members of Parliament have shown similar dexterity in giving up a position which they found untenable. Men who won a certain renown—in the case of Mr. LOWE, a very substantial renown—by opposing concessions to popular demands, now gladly ignore their recent speeches, and try how quickly they can outstrip Mr. BRIGHT. In short, it is generally seen that Radicalism is the winning card to play, and consequently people desirous of keeping on good terms with the public do not hesitate to play it. Some of them do not really like it any better than they did before, but they are obliged to look and act as if they did, and nominally, at least, they profess themselves members of the "advanced party."

The English are not altogether so destitute of the quality of "adaptability" as they sometimes pretend. People who covet the honor of a seat in the Legislature are willing to pay the stipulated price, whether it be in money or in principle. If professed Conservatives have gone over to the other side, their course is sanctioned by the tactics of their leader. Mr. DISRAELI made a bid for popular support by giving more than the people were at the moment asking, and after all they voted for his adversary. Mr. DISRAELI's position is like that of the unfortunate Mr. RIPLEY, who paid about £10,000 for a seat in Parliament, and lost it after all. To be deprived of money and seat is a double measure of misfortune. In like manner Mr. DISRAELI threw away the principles of his party—we will say nothing about his own—and gained nothing by the operation. No doubt household suffrage would have come if Mr. DISRAELI had not yielded it. But it would have come from the party which sacrificed no point of honor in carrying the measure, and the Conservatives would have been free from the stigma of showing a perfect readiness to sell their birthright for the usual mess of pottage.

The effect of this bloodless revolution on individuals, or even on the political organizations of the time, is a matter of comparatively little importance. The great question is, what changes in the institutions of the country is the Democratic rule likely to produce? There are some English writers who either feel or affect entire unconcern on this subject. "You will see no changes whatever," they tell us. "In England the instinct of submission on the part of one class to the class above it is the growth of centuries, and nothing can break it down. You cannot convince Englishmen that all men are equal." The landowners and wealthy classes intrench themselves behind this conviction. If they took the trouble to examine their position attentively, they would soon see good reasons for questioning its security. The English people of the lower classes are strongly inclined to grovel down before the Squire and the Lord, but this is only the result of the state of subjection—we will not say serfdom—in which they have hitherto lived. The moment they find out their own power they will assert their independence, and the bonds of caste upon which the "gentry" so confidently rely will be snapped asunder. With the destruction of that order of society which made caste divisions possible, the fruits of the system must pass away. There cannot be a servile homage to a titled or privileged class in a democracy. Public opinion will make itself felt everywhere, and a Duke's coronet will afford no protection against the fearless criticisms of an ever-watchful Press. During the elections in England last Autumn many eminent Peers found themselves sharply rapped over the knuckles for using influence which they have hitherto believed to be an appanage of their station. They now find that their privileges are confined to the possession of wealth and rank. If they misuse their wealth they may abandon all hope of holding high public positions. A peer's influence is worth very little, and will be worth even less after a few years. The present Government have given notice that it will not receive recommendations from members of Parliament for appointments in the naval service, and that same spirit is rapidly placing men on an equality, and depriving the minority of the disproportionate influence they once possessed.

A scheme of education for the children of the poor, the reduction of taxation, local and imperial, the abolition of the purchase system in the army, and the reform of laws relating to the transmission of land—these are among the first changes which a Democracy will introduce into the Government and institutions of England. Is there so very much to dread or lament in all this? If the law of entail has very little practical effect, as its advocates assert, why keep it in existence? Why resist the popular cry for the "abolition of primogeniture?" With regard to the army, it is impossible to defend the system of purchase as it at present stands. Officers themselves, except very rich ones, who can afford to buy promotion rapidly, complain bitterly of its injustice. The sober, well-conducted, persevering man ought to be able to rise from the ranks, and no one should be allowed to buy a place over his head. This proposition has sunk deeply into the minds of the English people since the late rebellion in this country. By an argument which has grown familiar to us, but which can never lose its historical importance, other nations have been convinced that the supremacy of the people is the secret of a strong and enduring Government. If the North had failed in its contest with the South, the English would have heard nothing of a wide extension of the suffrage. Mr. BRIGHT would at this moment be the butt of newspaper jesters instead of a Cabinet Minister. Our experience has shown that when the people have a direct influence in the Government, they rally to its protection in the hour of peril with a resolution and generosity before which all enemies must succumb.

Not many days ago there died in England a man who, for years, had been the object of contemptuous attack from all "high class" Liberal journals. He was held up as the type of everything that was most mischievous and sinister in a politician. Firebrand and incendiary were deemed to be names too good for him. Once he had been put in prison, and the respectable Peers unanimously decided that it served him right. The lords of acres looked upon him with a kind of horror. His name was ERNEST JONES—a leader in that Chartist demonstration which, a few years ago, was the means of adding many citizens to the population of these States. The other day Mr. JONES died. His opinions had undergone no change, but still all the papers, from the *Times* downward, joined in extolling his virtues as a politician. Why was this? Simply because the age had arrived at Mr. JONES' standpoint. He had not gone half way back to meet it. His old enemies were too glad to derive popularity from being seen by his side. This is one of the incidents which must open the eyes of the most obstinate of English Conservatives to the magnitude of the revolution now passing over their country. When Mr. ERNEST JONES, "demagogue and Chartist," is elaborately wept over by the *Times*, and invited back to life with the energy of a mourner at an Irish wake, it must be pretty clear to every one that the battle for prescription is lost, and that the people are henceforth the arbiters of England's destinies.

Practice Against Theories.

Senator NYE declares that it is his intention henceforth to "leave the poor old Constitution alone, and attend to the pressing practical questions demanding the attention of the Senate." It is to be regretted that Gen. NYE, as well as a good many other Senators, had not arrived at this decision sooner; they would have saved the "poor old Constitution" a good many heavy blows and some very damaging wounds, as well as the country a great waste of time and secured legislation of a practical sort, of which it certainly stands in pressing need. But, perhaps, it is better late than never. There may be enough left of the "poor old Constitution" to be worth saving, and it is not too late to promote the material interests of the country by such practical legislation as the case requires. But what does Gen. NYE suppose will become of the "sacred cause of justice and human rights," if the whole Senate should follow his example, and give themselves up to the paltry topics of revenue and taxation,—economy and retrenchment,—mere matters of dollars and cents? Are we to see the old reign of slavery and of caste restored? Are we to recognize distinctions of color, for the sake of paying the public debt? Must the negro be held as of less value than the white man, in order to make the greenback equal in value to the gold dollar? We fear Gen. NYE's notions are too low and ignoble for this age of high principles and sublimated ideas. Still, for the sake of a change, the people would be glad to see his pledge fulfilled, and the habit become contagious.

The Senate and the Amendment.

For once, WENDELL PHILLIPS plays the Conservative. The "Senate," in the matter of the Fifteenth Amendment, has proved itself too radical even for him. He declares that the House form of the amendment is sufficient for the occasion, and that the attempt of Senators to make it more sweeping displays an "utter lack of common sense." Thus he writes in this week's *Anti-Slavery Standard*:

> "We see the action of the Senate touching the Constitutional Amendment with great anxiety. The House had passed a simple measure, one covering all the ground that the people are ready to occupy. It answered completely the lesson of the war. Its simplicity gave it all the chance that exists for any form of amendment being ratified. Why was it not left in that shape? *Leaving out of sight the manifest risk of attempting too much, the very fact of the little time left before the session closes, was warning enough to clutch at anything satisfactory and to run no risk of possible disagreement between the Houses.* * * We exhort every man who professes himself a friend of liberty to drop all undue attachment to any form of words and to coöperate, heartily, earnestly, with the great body of the members in carrying through, as promptly as possible, any form which includes the substance of a constitutional protection to the votes and right to office of the colored race. That is the work of the hour. That is the lesson the war has burned in on the brain and conscience of the nation. *To include with this, 'nationality, education, creed,' &c., is utter lack of common sense. Such a total forgetfulness of the commonest political prudence as makes it hard to credit the good intentions of the proposers.* * * For the first time in our lives we beseech them to be a little more politicians—and a little less reformers—as those functions are usually understood."

The event is notable. That must have been rashness which elicits from the champion of all innovations a protest against its folly. The Senators must indeed be far beyond the boundaries of reason whom he refuses to follow.

While Mr. PHILLIPS assails the inexpediency of the Senatorial amendment as it originally stood, another Radical of the first water—Mr. ROBERT DALE OWEN—denounces its impropriety and injustice. He shows that the attempt to prohibit qualifications for suffrage and office predicated upon education, pointed to even greater inefficiency and rascality than now prevail in the administration of public affairs.

"For the first time in his life," as Mr. PHILLIPS confesses, he is in accord with the rational, moderate Republicans; though whether the right to complain is greater on his side or on theirs, we do not undertake to determine. His sensations are evidently not pleasant,—and we don't wonder. The Republican Press, however, had made up its mind before hearing from the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, and with singular unanimity condemned the position assumed by the Senate. The House amendment has the hearty support of the party; that of the Senate has been as heartily repudiated.

Under the pressure of outside opinion, the Senate, on Wednesday night, partially receded from its extreme ground. It surrendered the "nativity, property, education or creed" features of its proposition, but adhered to the demand for the negro's right to office tenaciously as ever. On this point it is still ahead of WENDELL PHILLIPS. He would be satisfied with the House idea of impartial suffrage merely; a majority of Senators refuse to concur, and insist on riding the office-holding hobby to death.

An amendment embodying this provision cannot obtain the requisite support in the State Legislatures. Nothing more than impartial suffrage has a chance of ratification. Unless Senators are content with this, they may advantageously drop the subject. If it is to be killed, by all means let it die in the house of its friends. The probability of its resurrection will be greater than if left to be slaughtered by the States.

The Right of Negroes to Office.

Senator WILSON has the reputation of being a practical man,—seeking to accomplish practical results, rather than establish theories or indulge the fancies of a speculative philosopher. Yet he cannot vote to concur in the Constitutional Amendment concerning suffrage, unless it be so shaped as to secure to negroes the right to *hold office*, as well as the right to vote. What practical end, of the slightest value, does Mr. WILSON hope to reach by this provision? Do our public offices, high and low, stand in such desperate need of negro assistance as to render it imperative to give negroes the right to hold them? But giving them the *right* will not necessarily give them the offices. They must either be elected to office by the people, or must be appointed by the appointing power. Even if they had the right, there seems to be but little chance of their speedily getting office in either of these ways. Wherever the whites have a very decided majority of votes, it is clear they will not elect a negro to Congress, or to be Governor or member of State Legislatures, in preference to a man of their own color:—and in the few districts where the negroes have a majority of votes, it is equally clear that the men they will elect are no great accessions to the statesmanship of the country, even if they are colored. It is perfectly evident that the country is not suffering any serious damage from the lack of such a provision as Mr. WILSON deems absolutely essential. Practically that provision is not needed: and it seems to us that Mr. WILSON would be acting much more wisely in securing to negroes the right to vote, than in depriving them of this right because they want also the additional right of being voted for. Nor is it by any means certain that, as citizens, they have not that right already.

International Coinage—A New Plan.

Those of our readers who may have read the reprint in our columns of the various official documents, in respect to International Coinage, including the Report to the Department of State by Mr. S. B. RUGGLES, the delegate from the United States to the "International Monetary Conference" at Paris in 1867, are doubtless aware of the following leading facts.

The totals of the gold coinages up to 1866 of the three principal coining nations of the world, were as follows:

France	$1,302,220,314
Great Britain	935,341,450
The United States	845,536,591
Total	$3,093,098,355

Of the $845,536,591 thus coined by the United States, there has remained in circulation not more than $300,000,000. Owing to its needless and ill-considered weight, which exceeds by nearly 3 5-10 per cent. that of the coin of France, and by 2 6-10 that of the British coin, it cannot now be passed in Europe for its true value, but is incessantly recoined in large amounts both in France and England. To borrow the words of Mr. RUGGLES, "the American eagle crosses the Atlantic only to descend into the melting pots of Paris and London."

These facts were duly exhibited at the Paris Conference, strengthened by the circumstance that all the burden of this recoinage, and of any discount or brokerage in Europe in changing our coin into foreign gold, practically fell upon the people of the United States, as owners and exporters of the coin. It became entirely evident that the evil could only be remedied by reducing the weight of our coin to that of the coin either of France or of England. After full discussion, and in view of the fact that the gold coin of France was largely circulated among the continental nations, where it might circulate, side by side, with the coin of the United States, and that the amount coined by France much exceeded that of any other nation, it was thought to be not only just, but most conducive to the common welfare of the nineteen nations represented in the Conference, (embracing a population of 320,000,000,) to adopt the French weight, as the basis of a common international coin. There was no attempt or wish whatever to "*Frenchify*" the common coin, but every nation was left fully at liberty to use its own monetary denominations and emblems; the United States retaining the "dollar" and the "eagle," with its multiples and subdivisions, and Great Britain its "sovereign" or "pound."

Since the adjournment of the Conference this monetary plan has been favorably received and formally agreed to by several of the Continental nations. The nations who had already carried it into effect were France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Greece and the Pontifical States, having an aggregate population of *seventy-two* millions. The addition since that time of Austria, Spain, Sweden and Roumania will unite at least *one hundred and thirty* millions of the people of Europe in monetary concord. In October last, at a formal meeting of the representatives of the Chambers of Commerce of all the important cities in Germany, it was decided by a nearly unanimous vote to recommend its adoption by the Government of the new "Zoll-Verein," embracing not only Prussia, but all its confederate States, with a population exceeding *thirty-eight* millions.

It seems that under a Monetary Convention in 1857, no longer in force, a new gold coin, called the "Convention's crown," was issued, containing in pure gold ten even metrical *grammes*, equal in value to nearly six dollars of the existing coin of the United States. It is in view of the exact conformity of this particular coin to the metric system that a proposition has been formally submitted to Congress for adopting it as the basis of the proposed international coinage—a measure which would render it necessary to call in and recoin the whole volume of gold in circulation in Western Europe, now amounting to at least *eighteen hundred millions* of dollars, while the whole amount of these German "crowns" now in circulation does not probably exceed *two hundred* millions.

This German plan, which proposes to undo all the work of the Paris Conference, is now urged on Congress in an elaborate report from Mr. E. B. ELLIOTT, transmitted on the 9th of February, instant, to the House of Representatives at Washington by the Secretary of the Treasury. We do not learn, nor can we believe that the plan has received his distinct approval. The House has ordered it to be printed, with numerous accompanying tables. Until we can more fully learn its contents, we shall defer any remarks on its merits.

Meanwhile the tone of Congress must be too much occupied by the interesting measures and movements naturally attending the close of this present Administration, to give to this more abstract subject of international coinage, the careful attention which it deserves. In the order of Providence, it may be left to President GRANT and a new Congress to see that the American Union does its proper share of duty in advancing this great fraternal measure of international reform, a work peculiarly appropriate to that era of "peace" which the incoming head of the Government has so emphatically and solemnly invoked.

The Case of Lafon.

It is not easy to see how the crime even of manslaughter could be deemed proved against young LAFON, at Newark. His act lacked all the elements of crime. No one pretended that there was, on his part, the slightest indication of malice, or of purpose to kill. He was sitting at the window of his house when he sees his younger brother violently assailed by a young butcher named HEBRING, whom he had offended by throwing snow upon his cart. He was thrown down, and the butcher was beating him severely upon his face and head, when LAFON comes to his aid, bareheaded and in his slippers, and catching up a shovel attempts to beat off his brother's assailant with the handle of it. Springing up suddenly, the butcher receives a blow from the edge of the shovel-blade upon his head, from which, six days afterward, he dies. There is not the slightest reason to suppose that in striking this blow LAFON had any thought or purpose of inflicting serious, still less fatal, injury, or that his intent from the beginning was anything else than to rescue his brother from an unequal and unjust assault. When he saw the serious result of the blow, he called his mother, whom he told what he had done, and together they aided HEBRING into the house, and did all they could to make him comfortable. It is not easy to see how, on this state of facts, young LAFON should have been found guilty of manslaughter, or indeed of crime at all. Intent is an essential part of crime, and there is no pretence of criminal intent in the case. But HEBRING being a German, the Germans of Newark seem to have demanded the conviction of his assailant with great bitterness and rancor, and this feeling seems to have been heightened and strengthened by the fact that LAFON belonged to a good family in comfortable circumstances, and bore, in every respect, an excellent character. A strong popular pressure was thus brought to bear upon the Court and Jury, which seems not to have been without effect. LAFON was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and $500 fine.

The Pardon Business.

We hope that Mr. JOHNSON, in his desire to be magnanimous, will not push the pardoning business too far. Amnesty proclamations are good in their place, and, as means of healing the wounds of war, are not looked upon grudgingly, whatever the Senate Judiciary Committee may think of their constitutionality. But the pardon of convicted criminals is a different business, and one concerning which the President's motives and action are subject to grave doubts, not to say suspicions. Men who are sent to penitentiaries for defrauding the revenue, or for manufacturing and circulating counterfeit coin or currency, have not a very strong title to Executive favor. And when it reaches them in the shape of pardons, honest people are apt to fancy that it is the result of questionable influences.

A conviction of criminals of this class is not an easy matter. A loose administration of the law affords them so many chances of delay and finally of escape, that conviction should not be neutralized by misplaced clemency. Offenders against the Revenue laws especially merit all the punishment that may be assigned them. And among other criminals, as a rule, few are less entitled to sympathy than counterfeiters. Yet these are the very offenders who most rely upon the President's pardoning power and most frequently profit by it. Some of them look for it as a thing of course, and protest against being transferred to Albany or Sing Sing as an unnecessary formality. They rely—and as events prove not unreasonably—upon friends at Washington to unbolt their prison doors without a too painful delay. Will the President be good enough to remember that generosity is not the only quality that can adorn his office, and that the claims of justice are at least as strong as those of friends?

MINOR TOPICS.

Is it utterly impossible to get from the Legislature some intelligent attention to the wants of this City before they fasten upon it another brood of railroads,—built to suit the schemes and fill the pockets of a set of grasping sharpers, rather than to meet the necessities and promote the convenience of the public at large? We have propositions to charter roads through nearly all the streets which are still left open to the use of the public; and not the slightest attempt is made to make these roads conform to the public convenience, or avoid damage and destruction to all rights and interests except of those to whom they are given. The Legislature ought at least to send a Committee to examine the wants of the City, rather than act as a matter of course upon the mere application of those who want these grants.

An aspiring member of our State Legislature proposes to instruct our Senators in Congress not to vote to ratify "*any* treaty with Great Britain in which the rights and privileges of American citizens, both native and naturalized, are not clearly defined and protected." But suppose the treaty relates entirely to some other subject? Neither the Northern Boundary treaty, nor the Alabama Claims treaty, nor any of the half-dozen treaties we have pending with Great Britain or other European Powers, have anything whatever to do with the rights of American citizens: must this subject be thrust into them in order to make it proper to ratify them?

It is at last evident that Gen. BUTLER has smoked the pipe of peace with Gen. GRANT. The language he used about him in Congress on Wednesday was unmistakable evidence of it. He even goes so far as to believe we have already "found out" that GRANT will be the best man for the Presidential nomination in 1872. But will BUTLER keep up the same belief for four years?

In rejecting the *Alabama* treaty, the Senate ought to state specifically the grounds of its objection, and the changes that must be made to secure its favorable consideration. It is reported from Washington that the Committee on Foreign Affairs have come unanimously to the conclusion to reject the treaty. We hope that report will soon be given to the country—for consideration here and in England.

LOGAN No. 1, was released yesterday, though he was very unwilling to accept release on the condition of furnishing bail to a small amount. The authorities (including Judge BARNARD) have for some time said they were confident they had the murderer of Mr. ROGERS in custody. Consequently the charges must now be made either against LOGAN No. 2 or ROBINSON, the Station-house lodger. If the case is to be tried at the present term of the Court of General Sessions, there ought to be no time lost in its preparation.

For nearly two years past our Government, instead of being represented at Havana by a Consul-General, as the law provides, has only had a Vice-Consul at that important post. The place has been filled by Mr. DE LA REINTREE, who was sent down to investigate the delinquencies of the last Consul-General, and whom we have constantly been expecting to see appointed to fill the post. Owing to his want of authority, he has lately had difficulty in giving full protection to American citizens who have got into trouble on account of the Cuban rebellion, and the means taken by the Spanish authorities for its repression. His present position is, under existing circumstances, a most undesirable one in all respects, and we presume the Government has received the offer of his resignation. Yesterday President JOHNSON sent to the Senate the nomination of Gen. W. F. SMITH ("Baldy") as Consul-General at Havana; but as the Senate will not confirm any of the President's appointments, there is danger that in this exigency the office will become vacant, and the large number of American citizens in Cuba will be left unprotected. This is certainly a case in which the Senate ought to recede from its purpose not to confirm any appointments during Mr. JOHNSON's term of office. Affairs are now in an exceedingly critical state in Havana, and the resident Americans there ought not to be left to the tender mercies of Spanish martial law. Either Mr. DE LA REINTREE ought to be raised to the Consul-Generalship, or Gen. SMITH ought to be confirmed for the place.

The late escape of convicted prisoners from the custody of a single officer, who was conducting them from the Court of General Sessions to the City Prison, has led to the adoption of proper precautions on the part of the Recorder and City Judge to prevent a recurrence of so disgraceful an episode. In future a sufficient number of constables are to be detailed to guard prisoners on their way to and from Court; weapons and implements which might be used to facilitate the escape of the persons in charge, are to be looked for and confiscated if found, and a number of other salutary regulations are proposed. If these rules shall be enforced, prisoners will be treated henceforth in a manner more nearly in accordance with their condition. They will not have the privileges of talking with their friends, or of stopping in the Centre-street groggeries as of yore. The Judges are doing right in holding their constables strictly up to their duties.

There was an earthquake in Alexandria, Va., between the hours of 1 and 2, on the night of the 15th instant. At that very date and time of night, during a violent storm of wind and rain, a strange sort of rumbling in the distance was heard in New-York and Brooklyn. It had the sound of thunder over Staten Island. The movement in Virginia was accompanied by the same rumbling noise. The occurrence was apparently noticed by few in our neighborhood, occurring at such a sleepy hour and accompanied by the sound of the high wind. It might have been thunder, merely. But the fact may be noticed, as the earthquakes are around so much just now.

The extension of Worth-street from Baxter to Chatham-square, the rapid progress of which we noted yesterday, will have one good effect, at least. It will clear out many of the vilest sort of brothels and dens of thieves which flourish at present in the vicinity of the Five Points. The widening of the same street a few years ago, from Broadway to Park-street, suppressed many such places, including that prolific murderers' nest, known as Crown's Corner, and almost wholly changed the character of the neighborhood. "Hausmannizing" a street often works a decided moral reform in its denizens.

We took frequent occasion during last year, when there was such an inordinate pressure of private bills in our New-York Legislature, to protest against an unnecessary occupation of the public time by discussion and special legislation in matters already provided for by general laws. We are pleased to seen Gov. HOFFMAN making that same principle the ground of a veto. He has returned, without his signature, "An act to amend section one of chapter 404, of the laws of 1868, relative to building a bridge at Fort Covington," not because of any objection to the bridge question, but because the enactments increased the amount which the Commissioners of Highway of the town had been empowered to borrow by the act of 1868; whereas the whole subject properly belonged to the County Board of Supervisors, who, by the general law, already had the powers granted unnecessarily to the Highway Commissioners. In vetoing the amendment, the Governor has expressed his opinion upon the original act of 1868. We are glad to see that he has taken a stand upon that ground, and hope the Legislature will profit by his excellent advice, in reforming their action in all such matters.

We see symptoms of a dome appearing above the venerable walls of our "New Courthouse," and we have heard rumors that it is to be a dome of exceeding magnificence. We earnestly hope it is not to be such an extinguisher upon the resplendent glories of the edifice below as is the dome on the Capitol at Washington. The building has been underdone long enough it is true; but don't let us rush now to the extreme of having it over-done.

Double lines of railway, a third rail in single lines and various other devices have been suggested and tried for the purpose of arranging through freighting facilities from the Atlantic seaboard to the Western interior without breakbulk. This has finally been accomplished by a very cheap and of course simple invention. Last week a train of twelve cars loaded with merchandise for Chicago, St. Louis, &c., started from Boston, *via* the Grand Trunk and connecting lines. The wheels are made to shift on the axle to the width of any required gauge, being fixed in the necessary place by keys, which are easily removed when it becomes needful to shift gauge at any station. A large number of cars are in construction on this plan which can of course be applied as well to passenger as to freight carriage. It looks like another "leap ahead."

Meeting of the Polytechnic Branch of the American Institute.

This association met last night in Room No. 24 Cooper Institute, and discussed various scientific questions, but chiefly that of uniting New-York and Brooklyn by bridges and docks, as the principal topic of the last meeting. Before this, however, a few remarks were offered on the subject of "Scale in locomotive boilers," and the feasibility of removing it. It was proposed to effect this by sulphate of baryta, or the use of zinc or white lead. Dr. VAN DER WEYDE thought zinc would have the contrary effect by preventing corrosion. There is a patent for preventing scale by copperplate, the plate acting as an electro-negative to the iron. The scale deposits upon the copper, and is oxidized from the salts in the water. The subject of poisonous stockings and paper collars was then raised. Many instances were alluded to of poisoning from coraline, a dye derived from carbolic or phenic acid, and Magenta dye was pronounced an asenate of rosamline, and dangerous. Dr. FEUCHTWANGER said he had manufactured 100 pounds of arsenic acid for this purpose. A paper was then read by the Chairman, Prof. TILLMAN, in relation to the comparative effect of large and small shot upon iron-plated vessels and fortifications. Mr. SIBLEY then explained, by a model, the working of his invention, "An automatic machine for receiving and delivering mail bags." A patent bolt and nut were also exhibited and explained. A chart illustrating the manner in which the rays of light are decomposed into their respective colors was next explained. The question of the connection of New-York and Brooklyn by bridges and docks was then entered upon, and its discussion occupied the balance of the evening.

Italian Rifle Association.

The second annual ball of the Italian Rifle Association took place last night at the Germania Rooms. The title of the Association is also that of Columbo Guard. They are 125 in number and drill in the armory of the Fifth Regiment in Hester-street, but are not yet incorporated into the State Militia, though organized for two years. They soon expect to be so. Capt. R. CASTELVECCHI is the commanding officer. He, with both his Lieutenants, and a number of the men, served under Gen. SIGEL during the war. That officer was present at the festival of last evening. The ball was interesting, as exhibiting numerous specimens of the Italian population of this City. Brunette complexions and deeply black hair were common, and much beauty existed in both sexes.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Meeting of the American Social Science Association at Albany—The Proceedings Yesterday—The Cattle Disease—Public Charities—Protection of the Ballot—Banquet at the Capitol.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 18, 1869.

The American Social Science Association, which commenced its general session in this city last evening, and closes its proceedings to-day, has been in session all day to-day. The Association met at 10 A. M., Dr. SAMUEL ELIOT, of Boston, presiding, and immediately proceeded to business.

Hon. JOHN STANTON GOULD was first introduced, and delivered an address on "The Cattle Disease Commission." He said he supposed that he should not be greatly mistaken if he assumed that all of his hearers had read in their youth the story of "Sinbad the Sailor," and how, especially, he came to a mountain that was so high that he had to look twice before he could tell how high it was. He thought that was a pretty sensible sailor and he thought that mankind generally would do well to imitate him and look twice at a thing before they ventured to form an estimate of it. And now he proposed to examine a subject which required much more examination than a single look at it. Now, if they took the estimate that in France 910,000 tons of meat were consumed in a year, in England 1,660,000 tons and in the United States 2,000,000, they had to pause awhile ere they could take in the vastness of these amounts. He enlarged upon the difficulty of comprehending these amounts at a single glance. Now, in the United States, when the war broke out, there were 26,000,000 cattle in the United States, and in Texas alone 3,000,000. An aggregate of 5,000,000 of beef cattle were consumed annually in the United States. If this number of cattle were strung around the earth in a single connecting line they would reach around the entire globe. The first idea that suggested itself was that so much beef could be brought to our doors with such unfailing regularity. The only question with a man in daily life was whether he had the money in his pocket to pay for any quality he wanted. Again, they never heard of beef being wasted, although it was a perishable article. It also must strike them that there must be a great diversity of interests involved in the business of supplying the markets with cattle and their products. Mr. GOULD presented the statistics of the product of milk, butter and cheese in this State to enforce this idea. He considered at length the various interests connected with the question of the cattle supply, and showed how important it was that we should legislate carefully with regard to it. The question of the price of meat was an important one. He read from the books of Mr. MCCOY's establishment at Abelline, Texas, a statement of the expense of supplying cattle from that place for the New-York market, making an aggregate actual cost of the Texas animal weighing 2,000 pounds of $23 50 a head. Now we could not get these animals for much less than $100 a head in New-York. The difference was the penalty which consumers paid for violating God's law by cruelty to animals. Mr. GOULD spoke of the cruel treatment which the Texas drovers, like drovers elsewhere, gave the cattle, driving them so far in a single day that the flesh was stripped off of them. There were in the grasses of Texas certain elements which, under certain circumstances, acted as a poison in the flesh of the animal. The spor did not germinate in the flesh, and did not become poisonous until the animals became diseased through the cruelties practiced upon the animals. When the spor began to germinate it grew at the expense of the animal until all its blood corpuscles were destroyed. This was the blood-disease that had decimated the cattle of Texas. If the animal was well treated, and the animal did not become diseased in this way, the spors did not germinate, and the animal was none the worse for having them within it. Mr. GOULD exhibited drawings showing the appearance of the animal when afflicted with the cattle disease. The natural temperature of the animal in the hottest July weather, he said, was never above 90°. When it was found to be 102° it was certain that the animal was diseased, and when it reached 107° it was certain that the animal could not live. The spleen was the main and most obvious seat of the disorder, a representation of which, in its diseased state, was exhibited to the Society. The cattle disease ulcerated the fourth stomach. When the cattle, badly treated in Texas, reached Illinois, its flesh must be restored to it before it was fit for market. After their arrival there a heavy dealer informed him that 100 bushels of corn were consumed during the Winter in simply keeping the cattle up to their condition on their arrival. No meat was put upon their bones by it. The reason of this was that the cattle were kept out-doors unsheltered, and when the corn was thrown to them they were compelled to fight for it, thus expending their strength. This cruel treatment was a loss which the consumer had to pay for. In bringing the cattle to the New-York market a further great loss occurred on account of the manner in which they were transported. Mr. GOULD closed by enlarging upon the great loss entailed by these practices, which made beef expensive. It was just so much loss of brains and muscular force to the community. He recalled the relations of crime to the supply of food, which, it was known, was less where food was abundant, and more where it was scarce. The public health must suffer severely when cattle where rushed through to the Eastern cities when the telegraph announced that the supply at the market was small, and were kept on the cars four days without food or water. If we obeyed God's laws we would have beef $60 a head cheaper in the City of New-York.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Mr. F. B. SANBORN, the efficient and longtime Secretary of the Massachusetts branch of the Society, was now introduced, and read a paper on "The Supervision of Public Charities." In a lifetime so short as ours, he said, something must be taken for granted. He should, therefore, assume that there was a necessity for public charities, although it was denied by some. It was in the supervision of charities and their combination into an effective system that society so often failed, dispensing its charities too lavishly without fully supplying the wants of the poor, and never decreasing the number of paupers or elevating the poor from a position of dependence. In Massachusetts there were 1,300,000 people in 1865. Last year $1,600,000 were expended there in public charities. besides $900,000 for disabled soldiers, and fully $1,500,000 given in private charities—altogether amounting to $3 for every inhabitant. In other States the charities were not so large, though in New-York they probably were, and in Pennsylvania they were nearly as large. Here and in England fully one-tenth of the charitable expenditures were wasted. Although regarding prisons as among the apparatus of public charity, Mr. SANBORN said it must be confessed that they were frequently managed with little regard to the laws of charity, human or Divine. He argued that in Massachusetts the prisons and the ordinary public charitable institutions should be under the same supervision. Mr. SANBORN gave a sketch of the Board of Public Charities in Massachusetts, which entered upon its duties in 1863. Mr. SANBORN dwelt upon the importance of securing a proper supervision of public charities, with a Board of Supervisors adequately paid and held to a strict accountability. If a uniform system in accordance with these views obtained in all the States, it would greatly add to the harmony of their action in regard to this subject. Under a proper administration of the public charity pauperism would everywhere decrease as it had in Massachusetts.

MODEL LODGING-HOUSES.

Mr. ELIOT, the President of the Association, then introduced Mr. CHARLES BRACE, who read a very interesting paper on Model Lodging-houses. Mr. BRACE stated that it was the small freeholders of the country who carried the country safely through the great rebellion. It is the misfortune in our great cities that the working classes cannot obtain homes of their own. Temporary homes they have—crowded tenement-houses, in which lurk poverty, disease and death, but no place to which they can attach the name of home. In San Francisco (the only city in this country where the plan has been tried) a Loan Association has been organized—several associations in fact, their object being to loan the mechanics and workingmen of that city sufficient means to purchase a small cheap home, and by charging a very small rate of interest only the system has been successful. The payment of this loan is made by the recipients in monthly installments, and in this way homes for the industrious can always be obtained. Nowhere in the world is there such a massing of human beings as in the City of New-York, and in no city of the size is there so much poverty and wretchedness. In the tenement-houses the people are much more crowded than they are in either the cities of England or France. In one portion of New-York City, the reader stated, a population of 192,000 persons to the square mile could be found. The tenement-houses of New-York are terribly crowded, no such massing of human beings in one house being found in the worst quarters of London. The moral effect of this tenement-house existence upon the population is terrible to witness. These are the places where thieves, murderers, prostitutes and vagabonds are bred, and where they burrow like animals in filth and wretchedness. The death-rate in these quarters is also extraordinary. In some cases the rate has been as high as seventy-six to the thousand, whereas in the country and more healthy districts of the city the rate of mortality is only twenty to the thousand. According to statistics, out of 29,000 deaths in New-York during one of the recent years past, nearly 20,000 occurred in these noisome and crowded tenement dens. There are 19,000 of these houses, some of them habitable, but the majority of them are greatly out of repair and wretchedly ventilated. Strange as it may appear, the great mass of the laborers and mechanics will remain in the City, although in the rural districts they might do well. The question which now demands attention is, what means should be taken for the erection of model lodging-houses which will pay a fair profit to the owners. In England the experiment has been partially successful, the model lodging-houses erected by Mr. PEABODY being generally found too expensive to meet the wants of the working classes. In one instance, however, the system has been successful, and has paid a fair profit, five per cent., to the originator. The buildings of the model lodging-houses, indeed, have been erected by Sir SIDNEY WATERLOW, and are now occupied by many of the most industrious and most deserving poor in London. In Paris the plan has not worked well, the French people being impatient of a certain restraint, which they believe will be imposed upon them.

Mr. BRACE closed his remarks on this interesting topic with a strong appeal to his audience to give this matter their earnest attention.

VENTILATION.

Dr. JOHN H. GRISCOM read a paper on "Ventilation," presenting a model of a fixture to be placed on the exterior of a dwelling, perforated with multitudinous holes, through which the air is admitted and dispersed, its moisture being arrested by a sponge, through which it is made to pass, while chemicals are so placed as to extract all noxious gases from the air, and no organized matter is permitted to come into the house.

THE PRISON SYSTEM.

Rev. Dr. E. C. WINES, of the New-York Prison Association, next read a paper on "The Irish Prison System." The key to the discipline of this system is using the social characteristics of man for his reformation. The Irish prison is a sort of adult reformatory, in which good conduct is rewarded, but idleness and misconduct are made to carry with them their own punishment. Dr. WINES described the degrees of punishment, commencing with absolute seclusion in the cell, and gradually giving the prisoner society as fast as he improves and learns to appreciate it. A graded course of improvement is passed through by the convict during his term of incarceration which may be diminished by his uniform good conduct, and moderate gratuity is given the prisoners, which is constantly increasing if they behave till the close of their term. By differences in style of dress, badges worn, kind and amount of work required and changes in the circumstances of each inmate, those who improve are distinguished from those of the lowest classes. The result of this system has been to diminish crime in Ireland more than fifty per cent., and discharged convicts are in great demand as laborers—a demand that exceeds the supply.

At 1 P. M., the Association took a recess till 3 P. M., at the conclusion of which Hon. HORACE GREELEY made an address in which he argued in favor of a cheap publication by which information with regard to building houses, and with regard to the various matters of scientific research which come before the Society might be disseminated. Such a publication need not number more than sixty-four pages, and might be sold for ten cents, and might concisely state all the main points touched upon in such papers as they had listened to on this occasion.

PROTECTION OF THE BALLOT.

Mr. W. H. BOGART now read a paper, by Mr. CHAS. F. ADAMS, on "The Protection of the Ballot in National Elections." Political virtue and political corruption, Mr. ADAMS says, are never the peculiar property of any party. Only the partisan believes that all virtue is to be found in one party and all vice in another. Corruption begets corruption, and wrong and fraud educate themselves. Just at present it is the fashion to consider an extension of the suffrage as the general and effectual panacea for all political evils. Without at all conceding that this system is the best that in process of time can be devised, yet it is the one under which we live; and the student of social science can devote himself to no better task than to the purifying and protecting of the system, however crude and unsatisfactory it at best may appear to him. Certain practical difficulties and manifest evils are now making themselves felt in the operation of the suffrage through our machinery of Government, and with these Mr. ADAMS deals, proposing to set forth no theories, advance no new views. The question, he says, is a large and difficult one, and stands rather in need of suggestion and discussion than of patent legislative panaceas. The recent election was fortunately so decisive in its result that there could be no doubt as to what that result is, but it might not be always thus, and there was a general desire, growing out of the charges of fraud in that election that something should be done. Two things seem likely to result from the agitation now dying away: First, an extension of the suffrage, and secondly, a renewed discussion of the long-vexed question of the Naturalization laws. There seemed to be a general feeling that the purity of the ballot was not sufficiently protected. This being the case, it only remained to consider the manner in which the late election was held, and the machinery in use, and then suggest, if possible, some remedy. One leading feature of the skillfully-constructed Constitution of the United States is a confessed and universally-conceded failure. The machinery for the election of a President through the system of electoral colleges has never operated as the framers of the instrument supposed it would. From the outset it has proved a cumbersome and useless arrangement. The colleges have never done more than register the popular decision previously arrived at, and this they do not do correctly. Not only do they not register the popular verdict, but they hold out inducement to corruption and opportunity to fraud, and threaten great dangers to our system. The successful candidate in the recent election received a majority of five per cent. in the popular vote. In the colleges he received a majority of forty-four per cent. Examining the various familiar methods by which fraudulent voting was done at the late election, Mr. ADAMS concludes that amending the naturalization laws would do little toward checking the evil. A change of less than 30,000 votes in seven States in the recent election would have made Gov. SEYMOUR the legally elected President, while his opponent would still have received a popular majority of 280,000 votes. This and many other exemplifications show that under the existing system a premium is placed upon fraud in certain localities where a few votes may outbalance a great many in another locality. The violation of the ballot-box by one party makes its violation by the other party what is called in the parlance of the day, a political necessity. The surest protection of the ballot will be found in the making frauds upon it, as far as may be, unavailing. The present system both provides the machinery through which the frauds may be made peculiarly effective, and, at the same time, designates the localities where they can best be attempted. The removal of the system of electoral colleges would not, indeed, go to the root of the evil, but would at once deprive it of its greatest inducement and best opportunity. The fraudulent vote will continue to have a fictitious value until it can in no case have a greater weight than an honest one. It remains to be seen how long the voters of Illinois, Ohio and Massachusetts, rolling up useless majorities by scores of thousands, will stand with folded arms and calmly watch the workings of a system under which one vote in the Sixth Ward of New-York may well outweigh fifty votes within their own borders. There is no reason why a system should be retained by which ten illegal votes in one precinct outweigh, of necessity, ten legal votes in another, and may outweigh, perhaps, 1,800. The system of electoral colleges, while thus faulty, has no redeeming excellencies. What greater strain could be put upon our system of Government than an election of the Chief Magistrate by a body which now cannot even count an undisputed electoral vote without disgracing itself and the whole country by unseemly broils? Twice in our history have elections gone into the House of Representatives. One almost resulted in placing AARON BURR in the Presidential chair; the other did result in the election of the candidate of a distinct minority. The proposal to choose electors like members of Congress, by districts, would only partially reform the system. What good reason was there why the people should not vote directly for the President? After dwelling upon the evils of illegal voting, upon the necessity of a careful registry, he says that it may become a serious question whether the United States will not be obliged ultimately to take the whole management of national elections into the hands of national officers. It may well be questioned whether the American people fully appreciate the logical results of the proposed amendment of the Constitution, by which all discrimination in the exercise of the elective franchise on account of race, color, nativity, property, education or creed is forbidden. Too many experiments seem likely to be tried at once with regard to the elective franchise. After prophesying that woman will, if she desires, vote too, ere long, and that elements of every variety will be introduced into the list of voters, Mr. ADAMS examines their relative degrees of fitness to vote and questions the propriety of putting all on a footing, in this regard, with the Anglo-Saxon race.

At the conclusion of this paper, a paper on "Higher Education" was read by the President, SAMUEL ELIOT, LL.D., in which his theme was handled with great ability. Mr. ELIOT read copious extracts from the report of Mr. DURNY, entitled *L'Enseignement Empérieur*, who says there are among *savants* and literary men two classes—those who make discoveries in the sciences, and produce works of merit in literature, and others who employ themselves in popularizing discoveries and great literary productions. Therefore, he holds the Government ought to assure to the former, as far as its sphere extends, the best means of research, and to the latter the best opportunities for instruction.

This evening the proceedings of the Association are brought to a close, and the members attend a promenade concert and banquet given in their honor at the Capitol. G. C.

A Verdict for $650,000 Against a Railroad Company.

From the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette.

The case of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company and others, appellants, *vs.* MARK HOWARD and others, appellees, an appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Iowa, was decided in the United States Supreme Court on Monday, the 8th inst., the decree of the Circuit Court being affirmed. The suit involves a fund amounting, with accrued interest, to about $650,000, being a part of the purchase money for which the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad was sold to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, and which was agreed and was intended to be distributed among the stockholders of the Mississippi and Missouri Company. The suit was brought by holders of the bonds of the Cities of Davenport, Muscatine and Iowa City, and of the Counties of Scott, Muscatine and Johnson, which bonds were guaranteed by the Mississippi and Missouri Company, who claimed, as creditors of the railroad Company, that the fund ought to be applied to the payment of their bonds. This claim was sustained by the judgment of the Circuit Court, from which appeal was taken on the part of the stockholders in the railroad Company. The bondholders will probably realize thereby from 60 to 75 per cent. of the whole amount due them.

CHINA.

A Lecture by Rev. W. A. P. Martin, D. D.

A most intelligent audience filled the hall of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, Cooper Institute, last evening, drawn thither to listen to Rev. W. A. P. MARTIN, D.D., Professor in the Imperial College at Pekin, China, who was advertised to give an account of his visit to a Colony of Jews, in the Province of Honaw, and to the Tomb of CONFUCIUS, in the Province of Shantung, together with observations on the Yellow River and the Grand Canal. At 8 o'clock the lecturer was introduced to the audience by Rev. JOS. P. THOMPSON, Vice-President of the Society, and, coming forward, said that he would not confine himself to speaking of any particular locality, but would make his remarks general. He intended to string together a series of interesting facts connected with his travels in China, and hoped to be able to instruct his hearers concerning the interior of the Celestial Empire. He was the first foreigner who in 100 years had visited the section of country where the colony of Jews is located. He went there from Pekin in 1866, and his object was to ascertain if there was really a Jewish colony in the Empire. The colony had been known to exist, by tradition, 150 years ago, but for more than 100 years no foreigner had visited it. Soon after arriving in Pekin, about twenty years since, his attention was drawn to an inscription in Hebrew characters, which he found on a board in one of the educational institutions in that city, and led him to suspect the existence of Jews somewhere in the Empire. That inscription when translated read: "Hear, O Israel, the Lord thy God is one Lord." He asked the gentleman who presided over the establishment, who had informed him that this board was supposed to have been brought from Kai-fung-foo, where, tradition had it, there was still a Jewish colony, to open communication with that place, and ascertain whether the tradition was founded in truth. He received for answer, however, that that was impossible, and he then formed the determination to make the investigation personally, when opportunity should present. The lecturer here briefly alluded to the City of Pekin, picturing its towers, its great wall, twenty-three miles in circuit, its temples, the squalor and poverty that were mixed with the beauty and riches of that imperial city. Want and plenty, poverty and luxury, were here in close combination. He had seen hanging on one side of the street wild fowl and game prepared for the tables of wealthy Chinese epicures, while on the opposite side lay stark and dead a Chinese beggar. In this city there might be seen a lofty tower, and near it a bridge, which might be termed the bridge of sighs, but a more appropriate name for it would be the bridge of poverty. Its arches were molded of white and polished marble, and it gave evidence of having been planned on an imperial scale, yet it was the rallying point for the lazzaroni of Pekin. It might not be complimentary to the imperial city, but it would be truthful to compare it to Lisbon as described by BYRON in his "Childe Harold"—a city where "hut and palace show like filthily." It has much of barbaric greatness, and much that indicates the great resources of an Empire now awaiting the time when twenty locomotives, perhaps, will come snorting and screeching into Pekin. When he set out on his journey he took a two-wheeled cart, or box without springs, and also an extra horse to relieve him when the jolting of this vehicle should have made him tired and weary. This box-traveling is the common mode in China. The boxes are cushioned with satin; but the costly adornment does not compensate the traveler for the incessant jolting he gets in one of them. The American Embassy was taken to Pekin in one of these conveyances. Before proceeding a great way on his journey his horse gave out, and he thereafter walked when he was tired of riding. The journey from Pekin to Kai-fung-foo occupied fifteen days, the distance being 470 miles. Many a time, when footsore and weary, he would compose himself to sleep and dream of traveling by rail, only to be awakened by the voice of the driver of his oriental and primitive vehicle. The day of railways would come for China, he believed, and the educated classes there believed it; but they were desirous of educating their own people in the art of constructing them, so as not to be totally dependent on foreigners for their construction. On the road he met eleven carts, or boxes occupied by members of the Su-chuan Embassy. They came from the Su-chu Islands, landed at Foo-choo, on the coast, and were on their way to Pekin. Although steamers ply between Foo-choo and Pekin, the Embassy for some reason made the journey of 2,000 miles through the interior of the country in these box-carts. Each cart was labeled "tribute bearer." He was glad to say that, unlike those of any other nation that ever had dealings with China, the boxes of the American Embassy never bore this degrading designation. When our vessels sailed into China they bore the Stars and Stripes floating at the same altitude as the yellow flag of the Empire, in token of our amity and good-will toward the Chinese, but tribute was never given to their Emperor. On the road the lecturer passed a bridge on which was an inscription, "The bridge of 10,000 nations," meaning that it is crossed by the representatives of that number of nations, who go to lay their tribute at the feet of the "Son of Heaven." The highlands of this route have a bold aspect and an abrupt upheaval, and the mountain ranges are always capped with snow. Passing along these there was every day the same monotonous view of walled cities, no variety being observable in the scenery. These mountains are the depositories of untold wealth. Coal, lignite, gold, silver and iron were there, as yet undeveloped. Here was all the material required for the construction of the grand trunk railway that is yet to open up China to civilization. At length the city he was in search of was reached. After crossing the Yellow River, he discovered that a waste of sand lay between its banks and the city. Kai-fung-foo was 600 years ago the capital, and it has now some indications of its former greatness. It has walls within walls, its outer one being over twenty miles in circuit. Here the Jews' colony is located. This colony was fostered centuries past by Imperial favor. The speaker inquired where he might find the Jews; but no one could tell him; no one knew anything concerning them. He then bethought himself that the information might be obtained from the Mohammedans of whom there were numbers in the city, so he went to the principal mosque and sent his card to the Mufti, who received him kindly. An immense concourse of people gathered around him, and at one time he became somewhat timorous, not knowing what their designs might be, but the Mufti told him to have no apprehension. "For," said he, "these are all our children." The Mufti received him as a teacher from the West, as a worshiper of the same God with himself, and as equally with him an abhorrer of idol worship. The speaker presented the Mufti with a New Testament, and was by him asked to expound its teachings to the multitude. The speaker complied; and there, on the steps of a Mohammedan mosque, in the heart of China, was the truth of Christianity preached for the first time in one hundred years. When he asked the Mufti where he could find the Jews, he was told: "They were unbelievers, their synagogue is passed away, and their children are mixed up with the Pagans, between whom and themselves there is now no distinction." He was directed, however, to the place where the Synagogue once stood. All that was left of it was a simple stone marking the locality whereon it once rose in grandeur. On this was engraved a record of the colony, and a statement of Jewish doctrine. From it might be learned that the Jews came there some time during the Han dynasty, between 1,600 and 2,000 years ago, for that dynasty existed about four hundred years. As he read the inscription it occurred to him that there might be among the multitude surrounding him some descendants of the House of Israel. He made inquiry, and several came to him and confessed that they were of the seed of Abraham, though they acted in a manner which convinced the speaker that they were regarded with disfavor by the others. In the evening several came to his hotel, and from them he learned how the waves of rebellion had surged around the city, how their trade had been cut off, their synagogue destroyed, and that they were, ever since, too poor to repair it. Their last Rabbi died years before, and with him had died out all their religious observances. They still preserved copies of the sacred books, but not one among the people could read them, as the sacred language was totally unknown to them. They thought at one time of exposing the sacred books in the market place, hoping that some one might at some time come among them who would be able to teach the sacred language. This, however, was never done. The speaker tried to console them by telling them of the real glory of Israel and the fulfillment of the prophecies. He invited them, also, to send some of their sacred manuscripts to Pekin for inspection and examination, and they did so. He, the speaker, had two rolls of the Law. One was given to the New-York Bible Society and the other he intended to retain himself. He earnestly desired to see this colony restored. He would not say that he had no wish to see that people Christianized; but if this were not done even, he would rejoice to see the Hebrew Synagogue reërected in the heart of Pagan China. The speaker then described his visit to the tomb of CONFUCIUS, on his return to Pekin. This tomb is on a promontory in Shantung, and is regarded with religious reverence by the Chinese. The lecturer gave a synopsis of the three religions or schools of philosophy into which the Chinese people are divided—the Confucians, Tauists and Buddhists, and said that all three were practiced more or less by the whole nation. He described also at some length the temple erected to CONFUCIUS at Kufuchuen, near his tomb, and also another one erected in memory of his wife, Mrs. CONFUCIUS, for in the Chinese mythology there were, except among the Buddhists, no celebrate gods. A city of about 20,000 inhabitants is located near here and is peopled by the descendants of CONFUCIUS—the principal one of whom bears a ducal title, and is supported in great wealth by the Empire on account of his revered ancestor. The doctor then described how the Yellow River changes its course about every 150 years alternately, between a northerly and an easterly direction, and closed by predicting that the whole Empire of China would yet be opened to Christianity and civilization.

On motion of Mr. LOW, seconded by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, a vote of thanks was tendered to the lecturer, and after he answered a few questions put to him by some of his hearers, the audience retired.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

The revival of "Belisario" at the Academy of Music promises to be one of Mr. MARETZEK's most fortunate ventures. DONIZETTI has left no better legacy to the world. The work is interesting, not only in the story, but in its treatment. Some of the numbers, indeed, are equal to anything that DONIZETTI has ever written. Why a work of such importance should have been permitted to lie *perdu* for so long a time is more than we can understand. It was produced in this City almost twenty years ago, and in the dearth of good music its resuscitation might have been expected long before this. Its restoration to the programme, at all events, will, we think, add a new pulsation to operatic music, which has been rather at a low ebb. The revival was most creditable to the management. Apart from the general distribution, there was a powerful and efficient chorus, and an orchestra of first-rate quality and proportions. The leading character was sustained by Signor ORLANDINI—a gentleman who has a good method, and sings with great discretion. As *Belisario* he displayed better qualities of voice than we have before noticed, and was indeed admirable. Signor BOETTI improves on acquaintance. He possesses a very agreeable organ, and sings carefully and with animation. He was heartily applauded in the many charming *morceaux* of the *rôle*. Mme. STATES, as *Antonnia*, displayed her fine voice, but lacked spirit. Nature has been bountiful, but art has been stiff and severe with the lady. Miss MCCULLOCH pleased every one as *Irene*, a sweet, graceful part, which well becomes the purity and clearness of her voice, and which will certainly be considered as one of her best *rôles*. The costumes are excellent. The production, indeed, in every way, is worthy of Mr. MARETZEK's palmiest days.

To-night "Robert le Diable" will be given, with Mme. LA GRANGE in her great *rôle* of *Alice*. There will be a *matinée* on Saturday, when "L'Africaine" will be repeated. Miss KELLOGG's engagement will commence in about ten days.

OLE BULL will give a complimentary concert at Steinway Hall on Saturday night. Its scope and purpose is to aid the members of his troupe who lost their baggage by the accident which overtook them on their recent Western tour.

The season at the Grand Opera House is rapidly approaching its termination. Saturday, we believe, is the last night—the company being required elsewhere. On that occasion the renowned trio, LEDUC, LAGRIFFOUL and DUSCHESNE, will take a benefit. They have provided for the occasion a remarkable bill, containing selections from "La Grande Duchesse," "La Belle Helene" and other works by OFFENBACH. Thereafter the theatre will be closed until Mr. TAYLEURE reopens it with the "Tempest."

The grand testimonial to the Young American Tragedienne, Miss THERESA SHERK, (the name is not particularly American,) was by no means grand. There was, we regret to say, but a small attendance. Steinway Hall was not half filled. Miss SHERK has a deep voice, which she uses in the usual German way; namely, by starting at its lowest tone and rising by inflection until nature compels a relapse. The school is vicious and bad, but in certain pieces the effect is stately and sonorous. Miss SHERK has an agreeable presence, but her knowledge of elocution is crude and monotonous. Her selections last evening were long, and somewhat wearied an audience evidently disposed in the lady's favor. Mr. THEODORE THOMAS and his admirable orchestra were present, and relieved the tedium of a very serious evening.

In reviving "Genevieve de Brabant," at the French Theatre, this week, Mr. GRAU has made a very decided hit, the public showing their appreciation of his enterprise by filling the house every night. "Genevieve," with ROSE BELL as *Drogan*, will be given to-morrow afternoon and evening.

Wendell Phillips on the Action of the two Houses of Congress.

We see the action of the Senate touching the Constitutional Amendment with great anxiety. The House had passed a simple measure, one covering all the ground that the people are ready to occupy. It answered completely the lesson of the war. Its simplicity gave it all the chance that exists for any form of amendment being ratified.

Why was it not left in that shape? Leaving out of sight the manifest risk of attempting too much, the very fact of the little time left before the session closes, was warning enough to clutch at anything satisfactory, and to run no risk of possible disagreement between the Houses. We wait further knowledge before indulging any conjectures as to the motive for this strange course of the Senate; before even suspecting that it grew out of any concealed hate toward the whole measure, and was indeed a trick to defeat it. Whoever, in either House, gratifies some personal whim to the extent of defeating or even postponing this measure will incur the gravest responsibility. We exhort every man who professes himself a friend of liberty to drop all undue attachment to any form of words, and to coöperate heartily, earnestly, with the great body of the members in carrying through as promptly as possible any form which includes the substance of a constitutional protection to the votes and right to office of the colored race. That is the work of the hour. That is the lesson the war has burned in on the brain and conscience of the natian.

To include with this, "Nationality, education, creed," &c., is utter lack of common sense. Such a total forgetfulness of the commonest political prudence as makes it hard to credit the good intentions of the proposers.

Our disappointment is the greater because we had reason to believe that the Senators who have this matter in charge, would be the last men to forget themselves at such a crisis. They have been timidly "practical," ludicrously tied up to precedents, when, in times past, we have urged them to some act which seemed likely to jeopard party. Then Sir Oracle was never more sententious, more full of "wise saws and modern instances" than they. The inch they were willing to move ahead was hardly visible to the naked eye. How they lectured us on the "two fast" and "too far" policy! Now in an emergency which calls for the most delicate handling, they tear up not one admitted abuse, but include in the grasp half a dozen obstinate prejudices, which no logic of events has loosened. For the first time in our lives we beseech them to be a little more politicians—and a little less reformers—as those functionaries are usually understood.

Perhaps we seem to some too urgent and pressing in this matter. Our urgency comes from an ill-defined conviction that we are living now in the easiest hour for the accomplishment of a Constitutional Amendment in this particular. Not that we have any fear of the final result. In time this measure must come. There our faith is fixed, rooted as the everlasting hills. But beside that the next year will be one extraordinarily busy in office-seeking and change, we feel confident that the next Administration will be a reactionary one—it will do what in it lies to tone down public anxiety and enthusiasm. Gen. GRANT will break no pledges, because he has made none. But he will be felt as belonging to the stand-still party. "The more trouble, the more lion," said the old workwoman. The trouble JOHNSON has given us has been a healthy irritant to Congress; kept its "lion" awake. The new Administration will give us no such help. If the South were sane enough to behave herself, we should almost despair. Our hopes comes largely thence. Neither in the North do we see, nor in the Administration do we expect, any such intense earnestness as the hour seems to demand. We have never interpreted GRANT's silence as indicative of excess of thought. He did not speak simply because he had nothing to say. So now he reveals nothing of Cabinet changes, because, we fear, he means to make very few. Those members who publicly insulted him by a charge of falsehood will no doubt have leave to retire. They are neither of them of any importance, not even MCCULLOCH. No matter who goes into the Treasury, the public has fixed its financial policy. Neither greenback nor corn doctors can alter it, whether they be in office or out. And if PORTER succeeds WELLES, and the martyred BOWLES succeeds RANDALL, nobody will note it but the almanac-makers. We imagine Mr. SEWARD will not be allowed yet to recruit at Auburn, unless ADAMS dons his mantle—fit Elisha for such an Elijah—since he avows himself convinced that we are bound to leave the South alone, and not interfere (!) with her any more.

Our guesses may prove all wrong, and be shown so even before these words are printed. But we shall be as much delighted as surprised if any men are selected so different from those we have named, as to convert us to a belief in GRANT's thorough acceptance of the lesson of the war. The man who went to Mr. Senator FESSENDEN for counsel how to conduct himself during the canvass, is not likely to seek counsel of Mr. SUMNER and his friends how to conduct himself in the Presidency. He is far more likely to "stand still." Men fret at what seems his cruel and childish silence as to his Cabinet during these long months. Our belief is he has had nothing of importance to tell. We are to go on with those same gutta-percha statesmen who were dead-weights on LINCOLN and easy tools for JOHNSON. The only thing that saves us from MCCULLOCH and WELLES is that, in a moment of forgetfulness, they ciphered wrong and insulted the coming man in their zeal to pander to the dispenser of good things.

All this considered, we are terribly in earnest to improve every moment before a too credulous nation flings itself at the feet of its idol, dreaming that it intrusts its grave interests and its honor with a "mind capacious of such things,"—sure to wake soon and find that it mistook prudent silence for profound wisdom. Senators, add to the House Amendment words guaranteeing the right to office as well as the right to vote; give us that at once—and, saving time, save all. WENDELL PHILLIPS.

BRIEF NOTES.

The Richmond *Examiner* makes the "declaration, positive and emphatic, that Gen. LEE is not in favor of the new movement in Virginia," and it challenges contradiction.

A New-Haven merchant has insured his life for $5,000 for the benefit of the New-Haven Orphan Asylum.

Ex-Gov. PATTON has been elected President of the South and North Alabama Railroad Company.

Advertisements in some of the Southern papers startle the reader by calling upon him to stop his palpitating heart by the use of a certain tonic.

A boy 10 years old was killed in Paris, Me., on Tuesday, while coasting. He ran against a stake which pierced his body and caused death almost instantly.

The Albany Common Council have appropriated $1,000 for a portrait of Gov. HOFFMAN, to be placed in the gallery of portraits in the Council Chamber.

Rev. HART L. STEWART, whose name has been prominent in connection with a divorce suit for some years, died in Chicago, on Monday, at the age of 32 years.

A Cincinnati juror, after a unanimous verdict of not guilty had been agreed upon, gravely suggested that the acquitted man be recommended to the merciful consideration of the Court.

Hon. DAVIS J. RICH, a member of the North Carolina Senate, died in Raleigh, on Monday, of pneumonia. He was a native of Vermont.

Hon. JOHN N. WASHINGTON died in Newbern, N. C., on Sunday. He was a graduate of Yale College in the class of 1841. His father was grandson of LEWIS, uncle of GEORGE WASHINGTON.

SWORDS & SPEARS publish a newspaper in Vicksburg, which is not half so sharp as their names would indicate.

A Washington trunk manufacturer secured a good advertisement on Wednesday by placing in front of his shop a new trunk bearing the name of A. JOHNSON, Tennessee.

A Richmond paper has discovered that it is only an unfortunate affair when a white man stabs a negro to the heart, but a diabolical murder when the position of the parties is reversed.

A New-Orleans paper devotes a column to a description of the burning of the steamer *Mittie Stephens*, in which the imaginative writer tells what "probably" occurred. He informs us that "the first duty of the Captain—which, doubtless was performed—was to throw overboard the hay," and the remainder of the account is about as satisfactory.

The Springfield *Republican* has renewed its assaults upon the lobby at the Massachusetts State House, dealing with names and jobs with much plainness of speech.

The steamers *Vanderbilt* and *Connecticut* are undergoing extensive alterations and improvements, the cost of which, the Albany *Argus* says, will exceed $100,000.

A man arrested for driving a sleigh without bells in the streets of Oswego, pleaded that he was carrying the United States mail, and that therefore the city ordinance did not affect him. The Recorder thought differently, and fined him.

An Ohio man was instantly killed, the other day, by the explosion of a barrel of kerosene oil, and a correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald*, in a pathetic account of the accident, says: "We are convinced that no physician could have renewed his breath of life, or caused him to die easier."

A number of young women in a Massachusetts manufacturing establishment recently kept silent on a wager for sixty long minutes.

The widow of REMBRANDT PEALE bequeathed Mr. PEALE's portrait, painted by himself, to the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

Typhoid fever of a type that baffles the greatest medical skill is prevalent in Philadelphia.

A tombstone in Maine, erected to the memory of a wife, bears the inscription: "Tears cannot restore her; therefore I weep."

The Hoboken Manslaughter Case.

The case against GUSTAVE and AMEIL HAUSSMANN, charged with the manslaughter of JOHN PASSEHL on the morning of 30th of December last, was resumed yesterday before Judge BEDLE at the Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer. The case for the defence was summed up by Messrs. SMITH and HOFFMANN, who argued that deceased had not died of paralysis of the heart; that death was probably caused by apoplexy produced by excitement, and was not the result of any injuries received; that there was no evidence whatever to criminate AMEIL HAUSSMANN, and the evidence against both prisoners was only circumstantial, and entirely too inconclusive to warrant a conviction. Mr. LYONS summed up for the prosecution, after which Judge BEDLE delivered an able and exhaustive charge to the jury, in which he reviewed the evidence, read large portions of the testimony bearing on certain points, and directed the jury on the questions of law that arose. He remarked that somebody had killed deceased; then read from the evidence of the witnesses so much of it as had reference to the prisoners in that matter, and left it as a matter of fact for the jury to decide the degree of criminality of either of the prisoners. He observed that if the offence was committed by one of them, and the other participated in his intents and actions, both were guilty; but if one had committed the act and the other had no knowledge of it, and did not intend it should have been done, then that second party could not be made liable for the acts of the guilty party. After having given some instructions on the indictment, charging the prisoners with assault, the jury retired about 5 P. M., and after an absence of nearly an hour, they came in with a verdict of guilty of manslaughter against GUSTAVE HAUSSMANN, with a strong recommendation to mercy; and a verdict of acquittal as regards his brother AMIEL.

Personal.

Senator John H. Saunders, of San Francisco, is at the New-York Hotel. Bayard Taylor and family, of Pennsylvania, are at the Irving House. Gen. J. J. Peck, of Syracuse; Hon. G. L. Ward, of Boston; Hon. J. Lord, of Rochester; Col. Williamson, of Arkansas, and Hon. W. F. Leach, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. Joe Mulligan, of Cincinnati, is at the Westmoreland Hotel. Hon. J. D. Capron, of Albany, and Hon. J. E. Risley, of Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. M. Carbajal, of Havana, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

IMPORTANT NOTICE—THE HAVANA LOTTERY.—As articles have appeared in several papers in the United States stating that the Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba would be discontinued, we are authorized by the administrator of the Lottery to state that there is no truth whatever in these reports.
TAYLOR & CO.,
—*Advertisement.* No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, debility, diarrhœa, all nervous, bilious, liver and stomach disorders, coughs, asthma and children's complaints are effectually cured only by DU BARRY's delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, as proved by 70,000 cures of cases which had resisted all medicines. Copies gratis. DU BARRY & CO., No. 163 William-st., New-York, and all chemists. In tins, 1 lb., $1 25.—*Advertisement.*

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for Cancer and all diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by druggists. Depot, 535 Broadway, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week. The following is a partial list of its contents:

1. LITERARY MISCELLANY—Extracts from Choice American and Foreign Publications.
2. SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD—News in Brief from all parts of the World.
3. EUROPEAN ADVICES BY CABLE AND STEAMER—Formal opening of the British Parliament—The Queen's Speech and the Reply—Affairs in Spain—The Paraguayan War—The Eastern Question.
4. DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE—Women as Government Clerks; Qualifications and Salaries—Albany Affairs and Proceedings of the State Legislature—The Social Science Convention.
5. GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS—The Cuban Revolution in its Latest Phases—The Disinterment and Reburial of John Wilkes Booth's Remains—Terrific Snow-storm in Canada—Latest Intelligence from all parts of the Continent.
6. WASHINGTON AND CONGRESSIONAL NEWS—The Tenure-of-Office Law—Mrs. Lincoln's Pension—Gen. Grant and President Johnson—Proceedings in Congress—General Gossip.
7. EDITORIAL COMMENTS—The Legal Tender Decision—Financial Questions in Congress—A New Bill Against Bribery—Women's Work, &c., &c.
8. LOCAL INTELLIGENCE—The Board of Councilmen—Exposures of their Corruptions—Public Demonstration in favor of Irish Freedom—The Lafen Murder—Important Internal Revenue Case—Medical Malpractice, and many other Items of News.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is made up with especial regard to the wants of the people at home and abroad, containing, in conveniently-classified form, the latest news from all parts of the world up to the hour of going to press.

TERMS—Three Dollars per annum. Two copies one year, $5.

It may be had at the counter of the Publication Office in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES

for the present week was issued yesterday, and may be had at the counter. Price, Five Cents.

In addition to other interesting features in this issue, will be found a reprint of an elaborate, six-column article, on

CRIME IN THE METROPOLIS,

which appeared in the Daily of Friday last, and which attracted so much attention throughout the country.

Notice.
The elegant and extensive warehouses, offices and cellars of the Hudson River Railroad Company, at their depot, St. John's Park, to rent.
The property contains twenty large warehouses, entirely fire-proof, with steam elevators, together with fifteen large and commodious cellars, finished in the most substantial manner, nine feet in height.
For terms and further particulars, apply on the premises, second floor, corner of Varick and Laight sts., to JAMES A. SUYDAM.

Colgate & Co.'s
LAUNDRY SOAP is cut in pieces of economical and convenient size for use. For sale by leading grocers, and at the salesrooms of the manufacturers, No. 55 John-st.

For Burns, Scalds, Piles, Bunions, Cuts and Sores nothing in the world is so good as DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR. Relieves all pain in a few moments, draws out inflammation and always heals without scar. Never fails.

A Tonic Beverage and Invigorator.
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, (imported.)
Sold by druggists and grocers.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

Miller & Co., No. 3 Union-square.—Ladies', misses', boys' and infants' boots and shoes. Ladies patronize
MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

The American House, Boston, is most conveniently located to all lines of travel, as well as to the business portion of the city. Billiard rooms, café, passenger elevators, &c. Newly furnished throughout.

All Corns or Difficulties in the Feet successfully treated. Refers to the leading citizens and most eminent physicians.
Dr. R. H. WESTERVELT, No. 852 Broadway.

Brokaw Brothers' great clothing emporium; gents and boys; wholesale and retail. Opposite Cooper Institute.

Dyspepsia Tablets Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach and its weakness; 50 cents per box. Sold by druggists. S. G. WELLING.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York,
MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

CARPENTER—SANDS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 17, at the residence of the bride's parents, Lovers' Retreat, Armonk, Westchester County, by Rev. Mr. Andrews, D. D., Mr. JAMES S. CARPENTER to MARIA L. SANDS, of the same place. No cards and no cake.

DICKERMAN—SWIFT.—At the Church of the Pilgrims, on Thursday, Feb. 18, by Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., WATSON B. DICKERMAN to MATTIE E. SWIFT, all of Brooklyn.

MOONEY—BEVAN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 9, at the house of Rev. Father Lane, of St. Paul's Catholic Church, corner of Congress and Court sts., JAMES MOONEY, of Brooklyn, to ELIZABETH BELL BEVAN, eldest daughter of John Bevan, Esq., of Hudson, N. Y.
☞ Hudson papers please copy.

DIED.

ALKER.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Feb. 16, Dr. ADOLPHE L. ALKER, late of this City.
His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Friday, the 19th inst., at 10½ A. M., from Grace Church, in South 7th-st., between Jersey-av. and Erie-st.

BEHAN.—On Sunday, Feb. 14, at the residence of her parents, No. 56 Monmouth-st., Jersey City, N. J., ANNA, eldest surviving daughter of James and Anna Behan, in the 19th year of her age.
☞ Dublin and Belfast, Ireland, papers will please copy.

BERTINE.—At his residence, Babylon, L. I., on Thursday, Feb. 18, in the 61st year of his age, JAMES T. BERTINE, formerly of this City.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BENTLEY.—On Monday, Feb. 8, at Bergen, N. J., MARGARET E. BENTLEY, daughter of Ransom and Harriet Bentley, aged 19 years.
☞ Saratoga County papers please copy.

CHASE.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Feb. 18, WILLIAM DINSMORE CHASE.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the church, corner of 14th-st. and 2d-av., on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock A M. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

CRANE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 17, HATTIE CLAUDINE, daughter of B. Frank and Mary Augusta Crane, aged 3 years and 10 months.
Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 11 A. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 414 West 44th-st.

COBURN.—At Paris, France, on Sunday, Jan. 24, 1869, SARAH LIZZIE, second daughter of James M. and Charlotte Coburn, aged 14 years, 3 months and 28 days.
Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her parents, No. 4 East 38th-st., on Friday, Feb. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

DURKEE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 18, JULIUS A. DURKEE, in the 50th year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, No. 279 Henry-st., on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Rhinebeck for interment.

HAWLEY.—At Ridgefield, Conn., on Monday, Feb. 15, Mr. ELIJAH HAWLEY, aged 86 years.

JORDAN.—On Thursday, Feb. 18, EMELINE C. JORDAN, wife of the late Lawrence P. Jordan, in the 56th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Feb. 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 1,153 Broadway.

LENT.—On Wednesday, Feb. 17, at Tremont, Westchester County, N. Y., MILLARD F. LENT, son of William G. and Henrietta Lent, aged 18 years and 2 days.
Funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, on Saturday at 1½ o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MELVILLE.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 18, MARTHA MELVILLE, in the 75th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her nephew, Wm. F. Browne, on Nostrand-av., second house north of Willoughby-av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M.
☞ Newport and Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

STONE.—In Brookline, Mass., on Tuesday, Feb. 16, CORNELIA, wife of Rev. James Kent Stone, D. D., President of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., and daughter of Harrison Fay, Esq., of Brookline, aged 34 years.

TIBBITS.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 18, after a short illness, AMELIA A., wife of Rev. John B. Tibbits, of Hoosac, Rensselaer County, and daughter of the late Le Grand Cannon, of Troy.

THORBURN.—On Thursday, Feb. 18, in the 5th year of her age, PHEBE, daughter of Grant and Annie Thorburn.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. LOUISA C. MCALLISTER was born on the 23d of June, 1801, at Jamaica Plains, Mass., and died on the night of Feb. 13, 1869, in the City of New-York. Her maiden name was Cutler, her father being Benjamin Clarke Cutler, of Boston, and her mother Sarah Cutler, only daughter of Esther Mitchell, of South Carolina, which Esther was the sole sister of Gen. Francis Marion, of Revolutionary fame.

On the 30th of October, 1822, Miss Louisa C. Cutler was married at Quincy, Mass., to the late M. Hall McAllister, Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for California.

Those who remember her youth have not forgotten the loveliness of the vision. A beauty of face animated by a brilliant mind and a soul quick with sympathy. This latter quality was the charm and influence of her life. It won for her the hearts of all, and made her a power in society. Perhaps it was this as well as her remarkable beauty which, attracting the attention of the celebrated Dr. Hare, of Philadelphia, caused him, by his conversations on science and literature, to give the first intellectual impulse, and the most lasting mental discipline to the young mind, whose ready sympathy received all that was noble and attractive in the realm of truth.

Prevented in maturer life, by the care of a large family of children, from exclusively devoting herself, as she was impatient to do, to literary studies, she became fearful lest the interruptions of the nursery would hinder her from keeping pace with the literary progress of the age. In this, as in every other choice, she decided to be the faithful mother and to sacrifice all other ambitions to the care and nurture of her children. Therefore she failed to attain that preëminence in letters which her retentive memory, her correct criticism and poetic power could have commanded; yet her maternal discipline made her to children a wonderful story-teller, and the constant effort to develop the minds of her sons and daughter imparted a vivacity to her conversation and a charm to her writing which made her most attractive in society and welcome as a correspondent.

Quick to remember, she was also clever in her discrimination of character. There are few who could so readily develop in others the leaven of goodness as to correct the base and evoke the true and noble. Every one who knew her loved her, and was made better by her influence and example. That example was ever for Christ and his Church; never obtruding her religious life, she was yet decided in her observance of its holy duties. The grace said at every meal often surprised the worldly guest, and the family prayers summoned to the household altar even the stranger within her gates.

Lovely in life, she was equally lovely in death; a patient sufferer amid the terrors of her disease, her last words were an impartial God bless you, thrice repeated, to her children, those children for whom she thought, and prayed, and labored. Noblest of mothers and dearest of friends, she has passed from this world, hoping that in the great day of account she may be able to say, "Behold! Lord, thy servant and the children whom thou hast given me."

With a [illegible], like a wounded dove, she lay all day Saturday, Feb. 13, stepping out her term of life, until toward midnight a white cloud seemed to pass over her face, which removed her from the sight of the afflicted household, and left them weeping and gazing up into heaven after the sainted spirit which had ascended to God who gave it.

At a special meeting of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, held at Sutherland's Hotel, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 16, 1869, Eugene Kelly, First Vice-President, in the chair, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty, in His inscrutable wisdom, to remove from among us our beloved friend JAMES T. BRADY, one of the Ex-Presidents of our Society, in the vigor of his years and the plenitude of his fame and greatness; therefore,

Resolved, That while with mourning hearts we humbly bow to this chastening infliction at the hands of "Him who doeth all things well," we cannot but feel a [illegible] sorrow for a calamity which has deprived us individually of a true, warm and steadfast friend, and our Society of a member whom we ever loved to honor, and whose [illegible] so well and often to the perpetuation of that cherished love of the dear old land of our fathers, which it is the great object of our Society to effect.

Resolved, That in the death of JAMES T. BRADY the poor have lost a devoted and never-failing friend, and the Irish race on this continent a brilliant, sincere and unselfish advocate, in whom were united all the best virtues and brightest characteristics of our people, and one who made the Irish name honored by his life, his labors and his glory.

Resolved, That we respectfully tender to the bereaved family of our deceased brother our warmest sympathies at this terrible affliction which has befallen them, and assure them that we most deeply condole with them in their sorrow.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, duly engrossed, be prepared by our Secretary and presented to the family of the deceased; and,

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in such journals as the Secretary shall select.

EUGENE KELLY, Chairman.
JAMES REID, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Feb. 20, will be dispatched from this office as follows, viz.:

On TUESDAY, at 12 M., closing at the stations as follows: A and B, 11:45; C and O, 11:30; D and E, 11:15; F and G, 10:50 A. M.

On WEDNESDAY, at 8 A. M., closing at the stations on Tuesday night as follows: A and B, 9; C and O, 8:45; D and E, 8:30; F and G, 8:10.

On THURSDAY, at 12 M., closing at the stations as follows: A and B, 11:45; C and O, 11:30; D and E, 11:15; F and G, 10:50 A. M.

And on SATURDAY at 11 A. M., closing at the stations as follows: A and B, 10:15; C and O, 10; D and E, 9:45; F and G, 9:15 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

MONEY, MONEY, AT NO. 669 BROADWAY.
CASH ADVANCED TO HOTEL GUESTS ON baggage and valuables. Also, to families on diamonds, watches, plate, shawls, dresses, pianos, carpets, furniture, &c. (Confidential.)
O. G. JUDD, (formerly Brady & Co.,)
Rooms Nos. 5, 6, 7.

PATENT OFFICES.
MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS.
Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S SCALP RENOVATOR, the best in the world. Sold by druggists.

TO PRINTERS.—PROPRIETORS OF Printing Offices are requested to send for the new Abridged Specimen-Book of Bruce's New-York Type Foundry now in press, which will be ready for distribution April 1, 1869. Address GEORGE BRUCE'S SON & CO., No. 13 Chambers-st., New-York. This paper is printed on Bruce's Agate, Nonpareil, Minion and Brevier No. 12.

EXERCISE.—THE BEST MEDICINE FOR mending a bad constitution and preserving a good one can be obtained in greatest variety at J. WOOD'S GYMNASTIC ACADEMY, No. 6 East 28th-st., at $20 a year. J. Wood's Patent Parlor Gymnasium, for families, price $10.

FOR SALE—BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-York *Times*, by the single number or year, from 1861 to present time. Inquire of Subscription Clerk, *Times* Office.

THE CELEBRATED POOR RICHARD'S Eye-Water. To be had of all Druggists, at 25 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MARCH MAGAZINES.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

CONTENTS:—Malbone, an Oldport Romance. Part 3. By T. W. HIGGINSON; A Thrush in a Gilded Cage, by CHRISTOPHER P. CRANCH; The Small Arabs of New-York, by CHARLES DAWSON SHANLY; Coöperative Housekeeping, (fifth paper;) Little Captain Trott, by Mrs. H. B. STOWE; A New Chapter of Christian Evidences, by JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE; Consumption in America, (third paper,) by Dr. HENRY I. BOWDITCH; The Foe in the Household. Part I.; Our Painters, (second article,) by JOHN NEAL; The Fatal Arrow, by ALICE CARY; Popularizing Art, by JAMES PARTON; The New Education, (second paper,) by CHARLES W. ELIOT; Howard at Atlanta, by JOHN G. WHITTIER; The Suabian Alb, by BAYARD TAYLOR; Our New President, by CHARLES G. CAME; Sedge-Birds, by J. ELIOT CABOT; Reviews and Literary Notices.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

CONTENTS:

THE STORY OF A BAD BOY. Part III. By T. B. ALDRICH. This story has already excited general interest by its naturalness, its vivid delineations of boy-character, and its thoroughly healthy tone. The present installment contains a graphic description of *Tom Bailey's First Day at School*, and of a *Boys' Theatre*.

HOW TO TALK. By EDWARD EVERETT HALE. The first of a series of papers on subjects of great practical importance to boys and girls just becoming young men and women. In that characteristic style which has made Mr. Hale one of the most popular of American writers, he points out the errors of conversation into which young people are apt to fall, and clearly shows how to avoid them.

WHO FIRST USED THE MARINER'S COMPASS. By JAMES PARTON. A sketch in the graphic style peculiar to Mr. Parton, on a subject of interest to everybody.

THE PHYSICAL HISTORY OF FLORIDA. By Mrs. Prof. AGASSIZ. Showing how Florida Keys were built up by coral insects.

GLASS-CUTTING AND ORNAMENTING. By J. T. TROWBRIDGE. The third of a very instructive and entertaining series of papers on Glass-making.

THE WILLIAM HENRY LETTERS. Ninth Packet. By Mrs. A. M. DIAZ.

HANNIBAL AT THE ALTAR. A spirited Declamation. By ELIJAH KELLOGG.

Others excellent articles, maps, pictures, puzzles, &c.

For sale everywhere.
FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO., Publishers, Boston,
And No. 63 Bleecker, New-York.

THE GALAXY
FOR MARCH
NOW READY.

In this number is commenced
CHARLES READE'S GREAT STORY,
PUT YOURSELF IN HIS PLACE.

The GALAXY is the most
ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED, BRILLIANT, ENTERTAINING AND ATTRACTIVE MAGAZINE
PUBLISHED IN THIS COUNTRY.

CONTENTS OF THE MARCH NUMBER:

I. PUT YOURSELF IN HIS PLACE. By CHARLES READE. Chapters I., II. and III.
II. NEW-YORK JOURNALISTS—GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS. By EUGENE BENSON.
III. IS BEING DONE. A CHAPTER OF "WORDS AND THEIR USES." By RICHARD GRANT WHITE.
IV. SUSAN FIELDING. By Mrs. EDWARDS. (With an Illustration by SOL. EYTINGE.)
V. WOMEN AS VOTERS. By JULIA WARD HOWE.
VI. TO MY GUARDIAN ANGEL. By MARY E. ATKINSON.
VII. THE ENGLISH POSITIVISTS. By JUSTIN MCCARTHY.
VIII. WILL MURDER OUT? By EDWARD CRAPSEY.
IX. CARLOTTA. By JOHN S. C. ABBOTT.
X. TEA AND ITS ADULTERATIONS. By JOHN C. DRAPER, M. D.
XI. AMONG OUR GREAT FARMERS—THE HORSE GROWERS. By CHARLES WYLLYS ELLIOTT.
XII. THE TELEGRAM. By SARAH E. HENSHAW.
XIII. THE GALAXY MISCELLANY.
1. Gounod, (with a portrait.)
2. The Sorrows of Childhood. By MARIE HOWLAND.
3. The Gastronomical Almanac—March. By PIERRE BLOT.
XIV. FAIR. By A. W. BELLAW.
XV. DRIFT-WOOD. By PHILIP QUILIBET.
XVI. LITERATURE AND ART.
XVII. NEBULÆ. By the Editor.
GALAXY SUPPLEMENT.
XVIII. CIPHER. By JANE G. AUSTIN.

*** This number contains sixteen extra pages, or 160 in all.
Price 25 cents per number; $4 per year.
Now is the time to subscribe.
SHELDON & COMPANY,
Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, New-York.

NOW READY:
NO. 22 PLYMOUTH PULPIT.
Subject: "The Victory of Hope in Sorrow."
HENRY WARD BEECHER'S SERMONS.

The only authorised reports, issued weekly, in neat pamphlet form, well printed, on good paper, suitable for binding, containing Sermon and Prayer.
Price 8 cents; $3 per year; $1 75 per half year.
Subscriptions received by the publishers.
The trade supplied by the American News Co.
J. B. FORD & CO.,
No. [illegible] Nassau-st., Printing-House-square, N. Y.

A WONDERFUL BOOK!—LET ALL suffering from deafness, blindness, baldness, catarrh, noises in the head, discharges from the ear, consumption, weakness, tightness of the chest, cough, choking or accumulation of phlegm, or any disease flesh is heir to—inclose 10 cents to No. 51 Bond-st., New-York, for Mrs. M. G. BROWN'S Metaphysical [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
NO. 114 SOUTH THIRD-ST., PHILADELPHIA.
NO. 448 15TH-ST., WASHINGTON.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

REMOVED TO

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881.	112¾	112¾	5-20 Coupon, 67.	110⅜	110⅝
Coupon, 1881	113¾	114	5-20 Coupon, '68.	110⅜	110⅝
5-20 Regis., 1862	110⅜	110⅝	10-40 Regist'd	103⅛	103⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62	114¼	114½	10-40 Coupon	109⅛	109⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	110⅝	111	Gold	134⅛	134¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	112⅜	112⅝	U. S. Cur. Pac.	101⅛	101⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	110⅛	110⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 NASSAU ST

CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per Cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities.

LOANS negotiated.

THE

HARLEM BANK,

CAPITAL $100,000.

Will open for business about the 1st of March next at their new Banking-room, near corner of 3d-av. and 124th-st.

DIRECTORS:

ADDISON SMITH, S. J. HARRIOT,
R. G. ROLSTON, CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
J. H. BATES, J. S. COLBY, M. D.,
SAMUEL A. NOLEN, WM. B. ASTEN,
J. SPEARS, B. F. RAYNOR.

ADDISON SMITH, President.

ISAAC ANDERSON, Cashier.

Subscription books for the stock are now open at the office of Addison Smith, Esq., No. 1,890 3d-av.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.

By virtue of the authority conferred by the Legislature of Connecticut, accepted and approved at a meeting of the Stockholders on the 7th day of July, 1868, and in pursuance of a vote of the Company passed at that time, the Directors will apportion to such persons as shall, on the 1st day of March next, at 3 o'clock P. M., be stockholders, and shall severally elect to receive the same, 30,000 shares of New Capital Stock of this Company at par, in the proportion of one new share for every two shares so held as aforesaid, upon the payment of $25 on each new share, on the 1st day of April next, and the remaining $75 whenever the same shall be called for by the Board of Directors.

Scrip certificates will be given at the time of paying installments, and certificates of full-paid stock will be given in exchange for the said scrip certificates, whenever the full amount shall have been paid in.

Persons owning less than two shares, or more than a multiple of two, are advised to purchase or sell, so that the number of their shares shall be two, or a multiple of two.

The Stock Transfer Book will be, and remain, closed, from the 1st to the 15th of March, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM D. BISHOP, President.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1869.

NOTE.—The remaining 75 per cent. will be called for from time to time, as may be necessary to pay for additional improvements to the road and equipments.

Stockholders are requested to notify the Company *at once* whether they elect to take the new stock.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly.

And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking-house of said Association in the City of Troy.

Dated TROY, Dec. 31, 1868.

By order of the Board of Directors.

FRS. SIMS, Cashier.

This Bank has reorganized as a State Institution, and will continue business as usual, under the name of The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, JERSEY CITY, Feb. 10, 1869.

THE JERSEY CITY SINKING FUND Commissioners will receive bids for the purchase, by them, of $30,000 of Jersey City Coupon Six and Seven per Cent. War Bonds. Said bids will be received until the 20th inst., at noon, when the same will be opened and accepted or rejected, as the Commissioners deem best for the interest of the City. Proposals to be inclosed in sealed envelopes and addressed "to the Commissioners of the Jersey City Sinking Fund, Comptroller's Office, City Hall, Jersey City."

HORATIO N. EGE,
E. F. C. YOUNG,
F. R. BENWELL,
HOSEA F. CLARK,
Commissioners of the Jersey City Sinking Fund.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO., GENERAL OFFICE, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFficers and Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of February inst., at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will be open between 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 3d inst. until the morning of the 24th inst.

By order of the Board of Managers.

CHARLES E. CARRYL, Secretary.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES WANTED.—The highest market rates paid for Mississippi Central 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds, Memphis and Charleston 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds, Mobile and Ohio Railroad Interest and Income Bonds, South Carolina Railroad 6 and 7 per cent. Bonds, Memphis and Little Rock 1st Mortgage 8s, Virginia, South Carolina and Louisiana past due Coupons, by J. M. WEITH & CO., No. 15 New-st., and No. 70 Broadway.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY, No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other lawful business will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1869, at 12 o'clock.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1869.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Dubuque, on the 15th day of March next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT CO., No. 326 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders and election for Directors of the Company will be held at this office on March 3, (WEDNESDAY,) at 12 o'clock M. JNO. H. WIESTLING, Sec'y.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN 7 PER CENT. BONDS.—The Company will sell, during February, $150,000 of their first mortgage bonds at 86, and a like amount in March will close the entire issue. The security is three times the amount of loan.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, No. 48 Wall-st.

$35,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Pacific Railroad Company of Missouri, principal and interest payable in gold, for sale at 90 per cent., by HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,

NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., Feb. 11, 1869.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors this day, it was unanimously resolved that the contract for consolidating the capital stock of this Company with that of the Lake Shore Railway be approved, and it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders, to ratify said contract of consolidation, be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

It was also ordered, that in case of the ratification of said contract, a meeting of the stockholders shall be held at the same place, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., of said 19th day of March, for the purpose of electing Directors of such consolidated Company.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 20th day of February, 1869, and opened on the 20th day of March, 1869. WM. CROWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE RAILWAY CO., CLEVELAND, Feb. 11, 1869.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors this day, it was unanimously resolved that the contract for consolidating the capital stock of this Company with that of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company be approved; and it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders, to ratify said contract of consolidation, be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

It was also ordered that, in case of the ratification of said contract, a meeting of the stockholders shall be held at the same place, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. of said 19th day of March aforesaid, for the purpose of electing Directors for such consolidated Company.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the 20th day of February, 1869, and opened on the 20th day of March, 1869. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other lawful business, will be held at 1 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1869, at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York City.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., and Government tax has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on demand, on and after the 13th inst.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 141 BROADWAY, Jan. 28, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Monday, Feb. 1, free of Government tax.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 10, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of March next, to the holders of said stock, as registered at closing of books.

The transfer books will be closed on the 18th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 2d of March next.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Nos. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1869.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., out of the net earnings for the quarter ending Jan. 31, 1869, payable at the Company's office MONDAY, March 1. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, 20th inst., 3 P. M., and reopened Wednesday, March 3, 1869, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EBERVALE COAL CO., No. 119 BROADWAY, ROOM No. 18, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE EBERVALE COAL COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. on the capital stock from the earnings of the Company, for the year 1868, payable at the office of the Company, on and after March 1. Transfer books closed from Feb. 20 to March 2. G. LEE STOUT, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner LAIGHT.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000,
ASSETS, $5,836,736 53.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1, will draw interest from March 1.

R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT INDIAN TERRITORY, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORT GIBSON, C. N., Jan. 14, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., March 1, 1869, for the

TRANSPORTATION OF MILITARY SUPPLIES during the year commencing April 1, 1869, and ending March 31, 1870, from Fort Gibson, I. T. to, Fort Arbuckle, I. T., or such other posts as may be established in the District of the Indian Territory east of the hundredth meridian of longitude and south of the thirty-sixth parallel of latitude.

The transportation herein advertised for to be wholly by wagon.

The weight to be transported will not exceed two millions (2,000,000) pounds.

Bidders will give their names in full, as well as their place of residence; and each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee from two or more persons whose loyalty and solvency, as well as that of the bidder, are certified by a Clerk of a Court of Record, setting forth that in case a contract is awarded to the party proposing, they will give good and sufficient security for the faithful performance of the same.

Bidders will state the rate per one hundred pounds per one hundred miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1869, and ending March 31, 1870.

The contractor will be required to give bonds to the amount of thirty thousand dollars, ($30,000.)

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

He will also be required to have an office or place of business at or near Fort Gibson, I. T., and to have at his command teams sufficient to transport at least 165,000 pounds per month.

The right is reserved on the part of the Government to reject any or all bids which may be received, and any contract made will be subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General of the army.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract. Blanks for proposals and bonds will be furnished on application.

Bidders are invited to be present on the day of opening proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation," and addressed to the Chief Quartermaster District of the Indian Territory, *and none will be entertained unless they comply with the terms of this advertisement.*

By order of Brevet Maj.-Gen. B. H. GRIERSON.

A. F. ROCKWELL,
Brevet Lieut.-Colonel and A. Q. M. U. S. A.
Chief Quartermaster District Indian Territory.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts, until TUESDAY, the 2d day of March, 1869, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for erecting, heating, and furnishing Primary School No. 13, on the north side of Downing-st., near Bleecker-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The school trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JAMES HARRISON,
CHARLES S. WRIGHT,
A. J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES W. FARR,
JAMES W. BOOTH,
Board of Trustees Ninth Ward.

Dated FEB. 16, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 1st day of March, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., for "Additions and Alterations" and for furnishing Primary School No. 1, situated on the west side of Ludlow-st., near Delancey-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

GEORGE T. PATTERSON,
ALONZO TRUESDELL,
GEORGE KINZER,
WILLIAM McCAFFIL,
BENJ. F. SHAFFER,
Board of Trustees Tenth Ward.

DATED Feb. 15, 1869.

CONTRACTORS—TO SUPPLY CHARCOAL and ore to three blast furnaces in North Carolina. Men of experience and responsibility may apply to H. C. LUCE, No. 82 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

Established 1850.

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING and LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. Suitable for City and country residences. ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FIFTY-NINE LOTS,

Situated on the

GRAND BOULEVARD,

79TH, (79th-st. is 700 feet wide and leads to the grand entrance to the Central Park,)

80TH, 81ST AND 82D STS.,

between the

CENTRAL PARK

AND

BOULEVARD,

MADISON AND 4TH AVS., 109TH, 110TH AND 116TH STS.,

being part of the estate of the late Jacob Lorillard, will be sold at auction on

TUESDAY, FEB. 23, 1869,

at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

under the direction of the undersigned.

Seventy-five per cent of the purchase money may remain on

BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

THOMAS WARD,
N. P. BAILEY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SIXTY-FOUR WEST END LOTS.

THE ENTIRE BLOCK, BOUNDED BY THE GRAND BOULEVARD, 9th and 10th avs., 63d and 64th sts., and only 800 feet distant from the CENTRAL PARK, Will be sold at auction, ON TUESDAY, MARCH 2, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. BY ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., under the direction of MESSRS. LEWIS B. BROWN AND CLARENCE S. BROWN.

This property, most eligibly located, and on high ground, will be sold with restrictions as against nuisances, which said restrictions will also cover the block north of it, thus securing this property for first-class improvements.

TERMS UNUSUALLY LIBERAL, VIZ.: 10 per cent. on day of sale; 20 per cent. on 6th May; balance, 70 per cent., may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 or 5 years. Parties taking title before 6th May will be allowed interest from time of taking deed to 6th May.

PRINTED ABSTRACT OF TITLE FURNISHED FREE OF CHARGE.

The sellers pledge themselves that the sale of this property shall be OPEN AND FREE IN EVERY RESPECT, and that there shall be no bidding in their behalf.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WEST-ST., SOUTHEAST CORNER HOBOKEN-ST., COLLINS HOTEL. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the lot of land, with the brick building thereon, situate on the southeast corner of West and Hoboken sts., known as "Collins Hotel," opposite the Albany steamboat landing, 44x80 feet. Possession May 1, 1869.

Maps at office of auctioneers, ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON BROADway, and Broome and Crosby sts., at auction: E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, N. Y.:

BROADWAY—The very desirable plot of ground, with the two-story and basement brick stores thereon, on the northwesterly corner of Broadway and West Houston-st., being together 51 feet 10 inches in front on Broadway, and 125 feet in depth on Houston-st., sold subject to a lease expiring May 1, 1872, at $35,000 per annum and Croton tax.

BROOME AND CROSBY STS.—The valuable lot, with the building thereon, on the northwesterly corner of Broome and Crosby sts., being 25 feet front on Broome-st., 114 feet in depth on Crosby-st., and 115 feet 6 inches on the westerly side, sold subject to a lease expiring May 1, 1871, at $4,000, and all taxes.

Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for five years at seven per cent.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS WITH BUILDINGS, NO. 305 SPRING-ST., AT AUCTION. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

SPRING-ST.—The valuable lot, with the two-story frame buildings, No. 305 Spring-st., north side, between Hudson and Greenwich sts., and opposite Renwick-st.; lot 25.2¾ front, 24.8¾ rear, 100.6¾ east side, and 100.0¾ west side. For maps apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.—All of which will be sold without reserve, at the private stables No. 133 West 27th-st., at 10 o'clock, on FRIDAY, Feb. 19, consisting of, viz: One pair gray horses, about 15.1 high, gentle and very stylish drivers; one chestnut pony; an elegant Victoria carriage, nearly new, built to order by Brewster & Baldwin; one green cloth-lined, four-seat, shifting top phaeton, by Wood Bros.; together with other assorted colored-lined coaches; one very fine new wagonette, trimmed with morocco; one blue-lined coal-box wagon; several shifting-top wagons. Also ten sets of double and single, light and heavy, harness, made by Dunscomb and other celebrated makers, some of which are quite new; also lap and fur robes, road blankets, cirsingles, halters, whips, saddles and bridles, and a number of poles for light wagons, all of which will be sold without reserve.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL PROPERTY.

ASST. MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction in this city, at the Judiciary-square Warehouse, E-st., between 4th and 5th sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of February, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles, no longer needed for the public service, viz.: 800 wooden bedsteads, 1,000 iron bedsteads, 1,600 cots, 1,400 camp kettles, 5,000 tin plates, old chairs, desks, tables, &c., &c. Nearly all the articles mentioned are new, and never have been used.

Terms cash. Goods to be removed in five days.

C. SUTHERLAND,
Asst. Med. Purveyor, Brev. Col. U. S. A.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Feb. 19, at 11 o'clock, within the store:

2,500 packages Malaga Raisins.
500 boxes Valencia Raisins.
50 barrels French Chestnuts.
100 hampers French Potatoes.
20 bags Filberts.

SEVENTY-FIRST AUCTION SALE of Scranton coal on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1869. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock noon, 80,000 tons of coal from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during March, 1869.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, FEB. 20, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 238 Hicks-st., between Joralemon and State sts.—FURNITURE IN GOOD ORDER. Walnut parlor suite, 8 pieces, in green reps, walnut and mahogany chamber furniture with marble tops, spring and hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, framed engravings, library tables, bookcase, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, extension table, china, glass, cutlery and kitchen furniture.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, DESK, safe, mirrors, and a large assortment of furniture, carpets, &c., will be sold by R. SOMERVILLE, at his salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., on SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 10½ o'clock.

WHITEHEAD H. VAN WYCK, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, Feb. 25, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable property No. 42 Laurens-st.; lot 25x100, with three-story brick and the four-story frame buildings thereon. Particulars at auctioneer's office, 229 Broadway.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, &c.—On SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 101 Liberty-st., a large, general assortment of second-hand and new furniture, pianos, safes, &c.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1868.

The above sale is postponed until THURSDAY, twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at same time and place.

This postponement is a continuation in regular succession of previous postponements legally made in this case from time to time, all of which have been duly advertised in designated newspapers.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1869. ja22-1awto25Mar.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

LOOK HERE!—WHO WOULD NOT GO and consult the great independent Clairvoyant, who has no equal in America? Reveals all events through life; her talented powers astonish hundreds. No. 264 West 34th-st., below 7th-av.

TYPE SETTING TAUGHT FOR $25, to intelligent youths and adults of both sexes. Apply at the office of J. H. TOBITT, No. 260 Pearl-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of Massachusetts.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HIRAM A. KEITH and SYLVESTER S. BUMSTEAD, composing the firm of KEITH & BUMSTEAD, and said HIRAM A. KEITH, and said SYLVESTER S. BUMSTEAD, and LEMUEL ARNOLD, and EDWARD R. ARNOLD, composing the firm of KEITH, BUMSTEAD & CO.—A petition having been filed in said Court by the said Hiram A. Keith, on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1869, praying that he, the said Hiram A. Keith, and the said Sylvester S. Bumstead, and the said Lemuel Arnold, and the said Edward R. Arnold may each and all of them be adjudged bankrupts: it is ordered that the said Lemuel Arnold and said Edward R. Arnold do appear at this Court, as a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Boston, in the County of Suffolk, and State of Massachusetts, and district aforesaid, on the 10th day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. And it is further ordered that said Hiram A. Keith cause to be delivered to said Lemuel Arnold and said Edward R. Arnold each in hand, a true and attested copy of said petition, and of this order, or cause the same to be left at their last usual places of abode at least seven days previous to the day herein required for their appearance. If neither the debtors nor their last usual places of abode can be found, an attested copy of this order is to be published twice in the New-York *Daily Times*, a newspaper published in the City of New-York, in the Southern District of New-York. Witness the Hon. John Lowell, Judge of said Court, and the seal thereof, this 16th day of February, A. D. 1869.

[Seal.] S. E. SPRAGUE, Clerk.

I, S. E. SPRAGUE, Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, hereby certify that the foregoing order is a true copy of the original on file in said Clerk's office. In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the said Court, this 30th day of January, A. D. 1869. [Seal.] S. E. SPRAGUE, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSHUA M. CROFT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joshua M. Croft, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of February, 1869.

f19-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL ROTHSCHILD, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Samuel Rothschild in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of March, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated the 9th day of February, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

JULIUS J. LYONS, Solicitor for Bankrupt, No. 247 Broadway. f19-1aw3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS SELDNER, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Lewis Seldner, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act; and that the 27th day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th January, 1869.

f5-1aw3wF* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH W. BOND, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Joseph W. Bond, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of February, 1869.

f12-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUSTIN A. FULLER, bankrupt.—No. 1,097.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Austin A. Fuller, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of March, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of February, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

f12-1aw3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIDNEY DOUGLAS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Sidney Douglas, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of March, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of February, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

f12-1aw3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMAN ROSENFELD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 19th January, 1869.

f19-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 2,169.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—At a Court of Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 12th day of February, 1869, before John Fitch, Register.—In the matter of THEODORE E. BOROTT, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment at assignee of Theodore E. Borott, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 12th day of February, A. D. 1869.

R. P. LEE, Assignee,
f19-1aw3wF* No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HAYMAN LEOPOLD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Hayman Leopold, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 19th day of November, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f19-1aw3wF* No. 137 Broadway, N. Y.

NO. 2,137.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES F. MANSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles F. Manson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 15th day of February, A. D. 1869.

J. P. ROBINSON, Assignee,
No. 19 Broad-st., Room No. 53,
f19-1aw3wF* New-York City.

NO. 1,969.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RAPHAEL SPRINGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Raphael Springer, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of February, 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

f19-1aw3wF No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM D. ADAMS, bankrupt.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at Chambers of said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 30th January, 1869.

f5-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL LEGGETT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Samuel Leggett, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 3d day of February, A. D. 1869.

GROSVENOR S. HUBBARD, Assignee,
f5-1aw3wF* No. 64 Wall-st., New-York.

ASSIGNEES' NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL P. WESTERVELT, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Samuel P. Westervelt, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, and who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 7th day of August, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f5-1aw3wF No. 137 Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH EMANUEL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
As Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 18, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLET BARTON, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 18, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES ATWOOD, Jr., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 18, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES H. BUSCHMANN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 18, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FRANCIS M. KELLEY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 18, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM H. SCHULTZ and GODFREY W. DORN, both of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 18, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ABRAHAM EMANUEL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 18, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES STRAUSS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 18, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADDISON F. BOND, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Addison F. Bond, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of March, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of February, 1869.

f12-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD C. ROBINSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edward C. Robinson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of March, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of February, 1869.

f12-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES G. TILL and CHARLES B. KNEVALS, bankrupts.—No. 1,951.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles G. Till and Charles B. Knevals, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of March, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of February, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

f12-1aw3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM R. DURYEE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Abraham R. Duryee, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of March, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of February, 1869.

f5-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM T. STOULENBURGH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William T. Stoulenburgh, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 4th day of February, 1869.

f5-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 1,930.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHRISTOPHER O'DONNELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of appointment as assignees of Christopher O'Donnell, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 3d day of February, 1869.

WM. E. BROCKWAY, No. 323 East 11th-st.,
HENRY B. BUNSTER, No. 166 Fulton-st.,
f5-1aw3wF* Assignees.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH S. SHAW, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 1st day of February, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph S. Shaw, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

f5-1aw3wF* 137 Broadway, New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DEMETRIUS G. SCOFIELD, SAMUEL L. SCOFIELD and JOHN M. MOORHEAD, all of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and against the estate of each of them, formerly composing the firm of D. G. Scofield & Co., who have been adjudged bankrupts on the petition of Demetrius G. Scofield; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 18, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES WADSWORTH, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock, M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 19, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEONARD F. CHOICE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly carrying on business in New-York City, late copartner with N. A. McGrath, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in New-York City, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 19, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of REUBEN B. ROBINSON, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Reuben B. Robinson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Feb. 8, 1869.

f12-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES A. BURTUS, Jr., bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by James A. Burtus, Jr., in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of John W. Little, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Buildings, in the city of Newburgh, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of February, 1869. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

f5-1aw3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM BUXTON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William Buxton, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of March, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

f5-1aw3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH H. WILLIAMS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph H. Williams, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of March, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of February, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

f5-1aw3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMANUEL JOSEPH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Emanuel Joseph, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of March, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of February, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

f5-1aw3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILDER H. PRAY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,152.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Wilder H. Pray, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 26th day of January, 1869.

f5-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES FREEL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 9th day of February, 1869.

f12-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WESLEY MERRITT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 19th January, 1869.

f5-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. KENDALL, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George W. Kendall, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 22d day of May, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

f5-1aw3wF* No. 137 Broadway, N. Y. City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GILBERT R. VAN ALEN, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Gilbert R. Van Alen, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New-York, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 19th day of November, A. D. 1868. V. SOUTHWORTH, Assignee,

f5-1aw3wF* No. 6 State-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WOLF BLUMENTHAL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Wolf Blumenthal, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day of February, 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f19-1aw3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of WILLIAM S. CROSBY, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William S. Crosby, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Jersey City, Feb. 17, 1869. W. MUIRHEID, Assignee,

f19-1aw3wF* No. 1 Montgomery-st.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Newark, the 16th day of February, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAMES H. THOMAS, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. E. N. MILLER, Assignee,

f19-1aw3wF* No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DAVID FLESH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 19, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SOLOMON H. HANFORD, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, formerly carrying on business in New-York City, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 19, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HIRAM B. JONES, of Eastchester, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, United States of America, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 19, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ and JACOB PENTZ, both of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and against the estate of each of them, formerly copartners in the firm name of Pentz Brothers, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and each of them, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 19, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DIStrict of New-York, ss.—At the City of Poughkeepsie, the 18th day of February, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of DAVID P. KETCHAM, of Stanford, in the County of Dutchess and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. HENRY E. LOSEY, Assignee, &c.

f19-1aw3wF

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DIStrict of New-York, ss.: At the City of Poughkeepsie, the 18th day of February, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ADOLPH ASHER, of the City of Poughkeepsie, in the County of Dutchess and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on creditors' petition by the District Court of said district. HENRY E. LOSEY, Assignee, &c.

f19-1aw3wF

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DIStrict of New-York, ss.—At the City of Poughkeepsie, in said district, the 15th day of February, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of GEORGE E. BROAS and RICHARD H. BROAS, of the City of Poughkeepsie, in the County of Dutchess and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district. RICHARD KENWORTHY,

f19-1aw3wF Assignee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st—For flagging sidewalks on 41st-st., from 8th to 11th-av.

2d—For flagging Avenue B, east side, from 15th to 16th-st.

3d—For flagging sidewalks on 47th-st., from 11th-av. to Hudson River.

4th—For flagging sidewalks and setting and resetting curb and gutter stones on the southwesterly corner of 3d-av. and 23d-st.

5th—For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones in 111th-st., from 3d to 4th-av.

6th—For flagging sidewalks on 48th-st., from 8th to 9th-av.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1st—Both sides of 41st-st., from 8th to 11th-av.

2d—The east side of Avenue B, from 15th to 16th-st.

3d—Both sides of 47th-st., from 11th-av. to Hudson River.

4th—The southerly side of 23d-st., from 3d-av. to a point seventy feet westerly therefrom.

5th—Both sides of 111th-st., from 3d to 4th-av.

6th—Both sides of 48th-st., from 8th to 9th-av.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISAAC O. HUNT,
E. HARRISON REED, } Board of Assessors.
GUERNSEY SACKETT,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house Feb. 12, 1869.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, No. 32 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVen that all arrears of Personal Taxes now due are to be paid at the office of ANDREW J. SMITH, Esq., Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, No. 132 Nassau-st., and that the books relating to such arrears will be found at said office.

No person but the said attorney or the undersigned is authorized to receive or receipt for such arrears, except in cases of warrants issued hereafter, when the Marshal to whom the same is directed will have legal authority to collect the amount included therein, and all warrants heretofore issued to enforce the payment of any Personal Taxes are hereby countermanded.

Dated New-York, Jan. 19, 1869.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOSEPH R. GOLDTHWAITE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of Troy & Place, No. 373 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 12, 1868.

JENNIE C. GOLDTHWAITE, } Executors.
HENRY C. PLACE,

n13-1aw6mF*

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the estate of the late Charles Bussell must present the same with vouchers to the undersigned, at No. 202 West Houston-st., within six months from date.

ALFRED BUSSELL, } Executors.
SAML. D. BUSSELL,

NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1868. sept18-1aw6mF

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,

With Primary Department and Gymnasium,

Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

DANBURY, CONN.

F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

A TEACHER OF EXPERIENCE, AND Principal of an academy near the City, offers a home and personal attention to six boys, fitting them either for business or college. Guarantees a business position to one or two pupils annually. For references, terms and location, apply to BUSINESS, New-York Post Office Box No. 3,670.

SPRINGSIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS— At Pittsfield, Mass. Spring Term opens Feb. 18. Fits for college and scientific schools. All its advantages unsurpassed. Send for the new circular to Rev. W. C. RICHARDS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEdict's Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., commences its next half-yearly term Feb. 8. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

A GREAT REDUCTION.—PENMANship and book-keeping at half prices, private instruction. Success guaranteed to every pupil. Rooms No. 42 East 14th-st., Union-square. Apply this week.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, A. M., Principal.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIversity, east of Washington-square, with primary, commercial, French and German departments. Fits for college, business, West Point and Naval Academy.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.

THOS. G. SHRIVER, A. M.

TEACHERS.

A PROFESSOR FROM PARIS, WHO has some hours unoccupied, wishes to give lessons in French, French conversation, drawing or painting, either in classes or to private pupils; can give the highest references in Paris or New-York. Address PROFESSOR, No. 73 Gold-st.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German university, with best references, desires a few additional pupils in German. Address Dr. P., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS WANTING REPRESENTAtion through American School Institute, for Spring Term, should apply now; application form sent on demand. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

A LADY WISHES TO INTRODUCE a governess of superior attainments to an appreciative family. One wishing to obtain such will address No. 272 West 25th-st.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, a handsome bedroom and reception parlors, at bar a doctor or a first-class family; private table if desired; references given and required.

No. 139 WEST 44TH-ST.—LARGE front room on second floor, with alcove; for gentlemen only; breakfast if desired; no moving in May; references exchanged.

No. 16 5TH-AV., OPPOSITE THE Brevoort House, a delightful suite of rooms, with or without private table; also a single room, with board; references exchanged.

No. 50 WEST 12TH-ST.—TWO LARGE handsomely furnished rooms to let, with first-class board, to gentlemen and their wives, or gentlemen; references exchanged.

WANTED—BY TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, with board, one double room, or two single rooms connecting; locality central, between 4th and 10th sts. Address Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

No. 9 EAST 11TH-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV.—To let, a comfortable bedroom in a respectable neighborhood, suitable for two gentlemen; terms $7 per week; bath and gas.

BOARD—ELEGANT SUITE OF TWO ROOMS, third floor front, with strictly first-class board, for gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen. No. 50 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

No. 53 EAST 13TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE—Handsome furnished suite of rooms on second floor for family or party of gentlemen; references exchanged.

TO LET—A FINE FURNISHED FRONT parlor, besides a plain furnished room for cooking, for lady and gentleman. Private house No. 54 Allen-st.

No. 68 LEXINGTON-AV., (NEW NO. 78.)—A private family will let a nicely furnished room on third floor to a gentleman, without board.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A PUBlished room, on second floor, to a gentleman, with out board. Call at No. 15 East 18th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 195.—FURNISHED rooms, en suite and single, with board. Private table if desired.

No. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms; also, one or two single rooms, furnished, overlooking Madison-square.

A PLEASANT SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms to let; also single rooms at No. 873 Broadway. E. P. HOYT.

A LARGE ROOM ON THIRD STORY; all conveniences, with first-class board; terms very moderate. No. 216 West 15th-st.

AT No. 218 EAST 14TH-ST.—FIVE rooms to let with board, fire, gas, cold and warm water. French spoken.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET SOME rooms, with or without board. Apply at No. 44 West 46th-st.

A FIRST-CLASS ROOM ON THE THIRD floor, No. 20 West 16th-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION Originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide to administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.
L. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEpot foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
4 A. M. Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M. Express Mail, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M. Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M. Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M. Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.
8 P. M. Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M., for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all night trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 238 Broadway, depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Lock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping cars for the West, via either N. 79 or South Shore Line.
10 A. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.
3:30 P.M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.
5:30 P. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping cars every day, except Saturdays, without change, via Poughkeepsie, W. and O. Railroad, and for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P.M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:30.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 9 P. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Leave Roosevelt-st. Ferry, New-York, 8:30 A. M.; mail train, 3:15 P. M.; express for Sayville, Patchogue, &c., 4:15 P. M.; accommodation for Islip and 5:30 P. M. for Jamaica. Leave Islip, 6:30 A. M., accommodation, and Sayville, 7:30 A. M., express, and 12:50 mail. Leave Jamaica, 7:30, 8:35, 9:30 A. M. and 3:09 P. M.
R. WHITE, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays, only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON,
NEW-BEDFORD AND CAPE
COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, at Mr. Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway, D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the side-wheel steamer
ALABAMA, Capt. LIMEBURNER,
On SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.
For freight or passage, apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent,
No. 174 Chambers-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

No. 13 EAST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison avs., in a first-class house kept by a French family, a handsome bedroom and reception parlors, fit for a doctor or a first-class family; private table if desired; references given and required.

No. 139 WEST 44TH-ST.—LARGE front room on second floor, with alcove; for gentlemen only; breakfast if desired; no moving in May; references exchanged.

No. 16 5TH-AV., OPPOSITE THE Brevoort House, a delightful suite of rooms, with or without private table; also a single room, with board; references exchanged.

No. 50 WEST 12TH-ST.—TWO LARGE handsomely furnished rooms to let, with first-class board, to gentlemen and their wives, or gentlemen; references exchanged.

WANTED—BY TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, with board, one double room, or two single rooms connecting; locality central, between 4th and 10th sts. Address Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

No. 9 EAST 11TH-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV.—To let, a comfortable bedroom in a respectable neighborhood, suitable for two gentlemen; terms $7 per week; bath and gas.

BOARD—ELEGANT SUITE OF TWO ROOMS, third floor front, with strictly first-class board, for gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen. No. 50 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

No. 53 EAST 13TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE—Handsome furnished suite of rooms on second floor for family or party of gentlemen; references exchanged.

TO LET—A FINE FURNISHED FRONT parlor, besides a plain furnished room for cooking, for lady and gentleman. Private house No. 54 Allen-st.

No. 68 LEXINGTON-AV., (NEW NO. 78.)—A private family will let a nicely furnished room on third floor to a gentleman, without board.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A PUBlished room, on second floor, to a gentleman, without board. Call at No. 15 East 18th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 195.—FURNISHED rooms, en suite and single, with board. Private table if desired.

No. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms; also, one or two single rooms, furnished, overlooking Madison-square.

A PLEASANT SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms to let; also single rooms at No. 873 Broadway. E. P. HOYT.

A LARGE ROOM ON THIRD STORY; all conveniences, with first-class board; terms very moderate. No. 216 West 15th-st.

AT No. 218 EAST 14TH-ST.—FIVE rooms to let with board, fire, gas, cold and warm water. French spoken.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET SOME rooms, with or without board. Apply at No. 44 West 46th-st.

A FIRST-CLASS ROOM ON THE THIRD floor, No. 20 West 16th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—SIX UPPER CANADA PONIES, heavy built, sound and kind, from 6 to 8 years, 14 hands, fit for cross dress, baker, butcher or grocery; will be sold reasonably. Apply at No. 68 7th-av., corner of 15th-st.

FOR SALE—80 SUPERIOR TRUCK AND driving horses, just from Cincinnati; among them are three pig trot teams; also several small teams, from 5 to 6 years old. Prices from $100 to $400; warranted sound and kind. No. 98 Mercer-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO HORSES; ONE nice bay, 6 years; one brown, blind of one eye, 15 to 16¼ hands high, fit for cart, truck or express. No. 223 Delancey-st., three days.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HORSE, SOUND AND kind; also, cart and harness; sold together or separate; will be sold cheap. At No. 418 East 19th-st.

FOR SALE—A BROWN HORSE, 17 HANDS high, sound and kind, fit for cart or truck. Inquire at No. 15 Gansevoort-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIFTH-AVENUE LOTS FOR SALE,
Opposite Central Park, on 8th-av.
3 lots, 33x150 deep, with stable privilege.
ALSO,
1 lot on 8th-av. near 53d-st., 25 ft.
1 lot on 8th-av. near 53d-st., 23 ft.
1 lot on 8th-av. near 53d-st., 87½ ft.
1 lot of 8th-av. near 53d-st., 46 ft.
1 lot on 8th-av. near 53d-st., 42 ft.
ALSO
2 lots, 83x175, with stable privilege, opposite Central Park, on 75th-st.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE IN SEVENTH WARD
FOR SALE.
The valuable plot of ground bounded by the west side of Corlears-st. and Cherry and Monroe sts., consisting of 29 lots, with large and substantial buildings thereon, suitable for manufacturing or storage purposes.
Apply to C. A. RAPALLO, No. 218 Broadway, or T. F. SECOR, office No. 406 Cherry-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE BY A. JOURNEAY, NO. 1 PINE-ST.:

West 22d-st., three-story h. s. brick	$30,000
West 34th-st., three-story h. s. brick, with carpets and gas fixtures	20,700
West 36th-st., three-story E. b. bk. and b. s.	14,500
West 36th-st., three-story h. s. bk.	16,000
West 45th-st., four-story h. s. b. s.	25,000
West 52d-st., four-story E. s. s. s.	25,000
East 23d-st., four-story E. b. bk., furnished	14,000

NORTHWARD "THE STAR OF EMPIRE TAKES ITS WAY."—Fordham, (Westchester,) on and near the Boulevards, is a favorite locality for investments in real estate. The opportunity for judicious purchases will be afforded by JOHNSON & MILLER'S great sale of 150 Fordham lots, on TUESDAY, Feb. 23, next succeeding Washington's Birthday.

FOR SALE—IN 38TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-av., a very elegant French basement house, built in a superior manner and nicely furnished; size 18.10 by about 55 feet 6 inches. Will be sold with or without the elegant furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A SUPERB FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house on 56th-st., near 5th-av., one of the best in the City; built under the immediate supervision of the owner, and lacks nothing to render it complete. Terms easy.
J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 440 8th-av.

ELIZABETH-ST.—FOR SALE, ON THE east side of Elizabeth-st., between Prince and Houston, a valuable plot of ground, comprising four lots, very desirable for business purposes. Possession May 1. Terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses on 56th-st., 275 ft. west of 5th-av.; also 40 lots, 25x100 ft. 5 inches; size of houses, 25x60; now ready to be shown by man on premises. Call and see.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY WILL afford an excellent opportunity for all to examine the splendid Fordham lots on and near the Grand Concourse, Boulevard, and Avenues, to be sold by JOHNSON & MILLER, on TUESDAY, Feb. 23.
Maps can be had for the asking, at No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, on the south side of 47th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.; house in very best condition; permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.; also a large number of others variously located; printed list on application.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-story high-stoop brick house on 20th-st., Lamartine-place; size, 22x60; lot full depth; in perfect order, and partially furnished; price $22,000.
J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 440 8th-av.

AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, full size, built by the owner for his own residence, finished in every respect in the best manner, located on 33d-st., west of 8th-av., will be sold on easy terms.
J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 440 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC frame house in 92d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; lot 25x100, with all improvements. Inquire of ROBERT C. BROWN, No. 66 East Broadway, or A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

WEST 34TH-ST.—FOR SALE, FOUR story E. B. brown-stone front, in elegant order, west from and near 7th-av.; mirrors and chandeliers included; price $26,000. For permits apply to
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house, 17x42x100.5, at No. 337 East 62d-st., all in good order, with modern improvements. Price $12,500. For terms apply to JOSH. REDMAN, No. 780 3d-av., corner 49th-st.

SIXTEEN LOTS—WHOLE FRONT OF 9TH-av., 76th to 77th-st., with four lots in rear on each street, for sale at $120,000; 25 per cent. cash, balance bond and mortgage, 3 years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, each 25x100, south side of 123d-st., 200 feet west of 10th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor.

GRAND SOUTHERN BOULEVARD.—Buy lots on this splendid avenue at JOHNSON & MILLER'S great auction sale of Fordham lots on TUESDAY, Feb. 23, at Exchange Salesroom. Maps at No. 25 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 120 East 41st-st., between Park and Lexington avs.; price moderate. Apply to W. M. SMITH, No. 18 John-st.

A NICE FIVE-STORY BROWN-STONE English basement house for sale, in 30th-st., near 4th-av.; with size it cannot be built cheaper; $35,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE STORE NO. 106 MURRAY-st., south side, between Washington and West sts. Apply to THOMAS PATTEN, No. 246 Greenwich-st., up stairs.

A NEAT THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house on 30th-st., near Lexington-av.; 20x48; all improvements complete; $24,000; terms easy.
J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 440 8th-av.

CENTRE-ST. PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The buildings and lots Nos. 243 and 245 Centre-st.; 42.2 feet front by about 64.4 feet. For particulars apply to EDWARD W. and O. RAMSDELL.
Not for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

FOR SALE—ON 46TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-av., one of the most complete houses of the size ever offered in the market. Apply to owner on premises, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

CANAL-ST. PROPERTY FOR SALE OR Lease.—No. 323, near Broadway. No. 505, corner of Renwick. Inquire of MILLER & CO, No. 3 Union-square.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 247 West 51st-st. near Broadway. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or on premises.

GRAND CENTRAL-AVENUE BOULEVARD.—Lots on this splendid drive at auction by JOHNSON & MILLER, Feb. 23. Maps at No. 25 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND ATtic brick house No. 16 West Washington-place; size, 22x46; lot 95. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WEST BROADWAY LEASE FOR SALE—Prominent corner. Present lease has 19 years to run, and two renewals. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP HARLEM LOTS ON the principal avenues and streets; good investments.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOT IN LISpenard-st. for sale. Apply at No. 38 West 11th-st. Agents need not call.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT FORT WASHINGTON, Washington Heights, and along the Boulevards, Kingsbridge-road. G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.

DRY GOODS.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.
Whalebone only $1; also the best French corsets in every style at reduced prices, laces, embroideries, stamped yokes and bands.
Trimmings for undergarments.
ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

R. H.		MACY.
R. H.	DRY GOODS	MACY.
R. H.	AND	MACY.
R. H.	FANCY GOODS,	MACY.
R. H.		MACY.
R. H.	AT POPULAR PRICES,	MACY.
R. H.	14th-st. and 6th-av.	MACY.

M. A. DOUGLASS IS OFFERING ELEGANT
CLOAKS, COSTUMES, SUITS, &c., of the latest styles, at greatly reduced prices.
N. B.—Now open, a large assortment of beautiful embroidered Underclothing, Laces, &c.
No. 13 East 17th-st.,
Between Broadway and 5th-av.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH, IMPORTER and manufactures of cloaks, retiring from business, will sell the good-will and a five years' lease to a cash customer at a bargain. No. 1,158 Broadway, below 28th-st.

GROCERIES, &C.

EXTRA GOLDEN DRIPS,
WHITE DRIPS,
SILVER DRIPS,
SUGAR-HOUSE SYRUP.
The above choice articles of TABLE SYRUP manufactured and for sale by the subscribers, are of superior flavor and quality.
HARRIMAN & WALLACE,
Sugar Refiners.
Office Nos. 6 and 8 Trinity-place, New-York.

COAL.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—SCRANTON COAL AT RETAIL.—Stove, grate and egg, $6 50, delivered; chestnut, $6, delivered. None better in the market for domestic use, steamers and factories. General Office No. 26 Exchange-place. Auction sales monthly. Yards—Foot of 24th-st., North River; foot of 14th-st., East River; foot of Grand-st., Williamsburg; corner of Degraw and Bond sts., Brooklyn; No. 19 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; Scranton Docks, Jersey City.

AMUSEMENTS.

WAVERLEY THEATRE,
No. 720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.
Proprietor.....G. T. REEDER.
Lessees and Managers.....MORRIS & WALL.
FRIDAY, FEB. 19,
THE ELISE HOLT BURLESQUE TROUPE,
and the following Charming Artistes:
EMILY PITT, MINNIE JACKSON,
MARY PITT, FANNY PRESTIGE,
And Miss WILLIAMS and EMMA BELL
Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE,
Mr. EDWARD COLEMAN,
C. T. PARSLOE, JR., Mr. BELVIL RYAN,
Mr. HARRY WALL, Mr. T. E. MORRIS, &c., &c.
Miss BETTY RIGL, Miss EMILY RIGL,
And an excellent Corps de Ballet.
Byron's Burlesque of
LUCRETIA BORGIA, M. D.,
OR,
LA GRAND DOCTRESS,
in which the entire company will appear.
Miss BETTY RIGL
in a favorite Pas de Deux.
A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS.
Leader of Orchestra.....Mr. FRED W. ZAULIG
Box-office open for sale of seats every day at 9 A. M.
Grand Matinee SATURDAY, Feb. 20, 2 P. M.

THE TAMMANY. THE TAMMANY.
EVERY WEEK, NEW FEATURES.
JAMES H. BUDWORTH,
the popular Dutch comedian, in
COUSIN SCHNEIDER.
O'REARDON,
in his wonderful performance,
TOMBLERONICAN.
THE NEW AND ORIGINAL BALLET,
LES DELICES.
CONTINUED SUCCESSES OF THE ECCENTRIC HARRY RAYNOR, HOPER'S TYROLESE OPERA TROUPE, MAFFITT AND BARTHOLOMEW, THE WONDROUS VICTORELLIS, and the Tammany Company.
Admission 50 cents; reserved orchestra circle, 50 cents extra; orchestra chairs, $1 extra.
GRAND MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY AT 2.

IRVING HALL.
SEVENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
SUNDAY EVENING, FEB. 21, 1869.
GRAND COMBINATION OF THE
MENDELSSOHN ORCHESTRAL UNION,
SIXTY PERFORMERS.
THE LEVY CONCERT TROUPE,
comprising the following eminent artists:
LEVY,
The greatest living cornet a piston performer.
Mrs. ANNE KEMP BOWLER,
The favorite Contralto.
Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER,
The Prima Tenor.
Mr. HARRY SANDERSON,
The wonderful Pianist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Accompanist.
Mr. H. B. DODWORTH, } Conductors.
Mr. E. MOLLENHAUER, }
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
SOCIETE DES BALS D'ARTISTES,
SEASON OF 1869.
SECOND GRAND CARNIVAL BALL,
MID-LENT DAY, (Mi-Careme,)
THURSDAY, MARCH 4.

PURIM BALL.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1869.
Invitations may be obtained of the following directors of the Purim Association:
SOL. B. SOLOMON, President, No. 659 Broadway;
JACOB S. ISAACS, Vice-President, No. 620 Broadway, up stairs;
CHAS. C. ALLEN, Treasurer, No. 6 Broad-st.;
SOL. WEILL, No. 15 White-st.;
LEOPOLD REISS, No. 404 Broadway;
SIMON SCHAFER, No. 8 Broad-st.;
JOSEPH KOCH, County Clerk's Office;
SOL. MOSES, No. 343 Broadway;
ADOLPH L. SANGER, Secretary, 243 Broadway.

MINSTREL HALL TO LET FOR A term of years. Apply at No. 1,193 Broadway. The above hall is the largest and finest in the City.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY.
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING —classes, at No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence, No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT SUMMIT, N. J., A VERY desirable homestead property, one hour from New-York, by the Morris and Essex Railroad, three minutes' walk from depot. The place contains four acres, well stocked with young fruit trees in bearing, and a great abundance of small fruits. The grounds are handsomely ornamented with shade trees, and are under high cultivation. The dwelling-house is modern, and substantially built of brick, 32x36, with brick wing 17x24, containing seventeen large rooms. The outbuildings consist of two barns, two-story cow-house, large ice-house, hennery, wood and coal house, all of handsome architecture, and in perfect order; the whole forming a very delightful and comfortable country residence. Lowest price, $25,000; $15,000 may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Apply to WM. LITTELL, Esq., Summit, or address Box No. 36, Summit, Union County, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT RIDGEfield, Conn., a large double house, fifty feet front, Mansard roof, piazza all around, fine shade trees, with twelve acres of land, in the centre of the village.
Also, an Elizabethan cottage, with four acres of land. This cottage is of recent construction and with modern improvements.
The village of Ridgefield is considered by many one of the most beautiful in New-England. It is situated on a ridge of land 800 feet above tide-water, and possesses all the advantages of more inland places with the purity of the atmosphere and dryness of the climate. The heat is tempered by a cold breeze, consequent upon its elevated position.
Its contiguity to New-York offers great advantages to persons desiring a pleasant Summer residence.
Apply to E. J. HAWLEY, No. 87 Wall-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY seat, consisting of a large, new and stylish house and seven acres of lawn and fruit, beautifully situated near the water, at Orienta, Westchester County, one hour from 27th-st., via New-Haven Railroad, and only a short distance from the proposed Portchester Railroad; will be sold cheap or exchanged for productive New-York or Brooklyn property.
Also, for sale near the above, a furnished cottage, with stable and one acre of land.
HALSTED & STILES,
Nos. 43 and 45 White-st.

BROAD ACRES FOR SALE—A TRACT of 15,000 to 30,000 acres of tillable and woodland, within three to four hours of New-York, by boat and railway, and in a perfectly healthy neighborhood; upon the tract are several valuable water-power sites. As an investment for one or more capitalists, this is recommended. All cash, or one-half cash and one-half bond and mortgage. Price $15 to $25 per acre, in parcels of not less than 10,000 acres. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Elegant modern double house and grounds, having all the conveniences, gas, water, &c., handsomely laid out in lawn, shade and fruit trees of all kinds; coach-house, stable, &c.; ten minutes' drive from Harlem bridge, near Boulevard, and twenty minutes' drive from Central Park; neighborhood first-class; avenue lighted by gas through to New-York. Address Box No. 3,866 Post Office, New-York.

FOR SALE IN RYE—NEAR THE DEPOT, a pleasantly situated residence; house 34 feet by 28, two stories, with basement and wing; eight main rooms, stable, &c.; garden, fruit and flowers in abundance; water convenient; two acres of land; place excellently adapted to the business man with moderate-sized family. For particulars apply to B. D. WESTERN, No. 37 Park-row, Office of *American Journal of Mining*.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, N. J., A DESIRAble corner, 130 feet front by 279 feet deep, running through the block, in a first-class locality; price $16,000. This property is in the highest and most eligible section of the city, is surrounded by first-class improvements, and, it is believed, offers attractions to parties desiring ready access to New-York not elsewhere attainable at the price. Apply to E. N. MERRILL, Real Estate Broker, No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY or Brooklyn property, a beautiful country seat, thirty acres of land, a splendid double house and all necessary outbuildings; suitable for a gentleman doing business in New-York; situated 14 miles this side of the village of Hempstead, and two miles to Hyde Park; photographs at my office.
WM. C. WALKER, No. 229 Broadway.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—FOR SALE OR EXchange.—One of the most substantial and desirable residences on the Hudson River; house and outbuildings; first-class in every respect, with eight acres of land; having one of the best views up and down the river. Photographs and full particulars at PHELPS, FALLON & CO.'S, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT BAYSIDE, FLUSHING, one hour from New-York, and near depot, a beautiful country seat of 54 acres. The house and outbuildings are large and in good repair. Farm well fenced and shaded with fine old trees. Views of property can be seen at office of JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A comfortable two-story and basement house, containing nine rooms, with about half an acre of land, situated at Hastings, upon the Hudson; ten minutes' walk south of the depot on Broadway. Inquire of JAS. L. MORGAN & CO., No. 47 Fulton-st., New-York, or JAS. FERGUSON, at Hastings depot.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., PROPERTY FOR SALE.—One house and lot for $4,000, one house and lot for $5,000, one house and lot for $7,500, one house and lot for $16,000; all within five minutes' walk of the depot, and one hour of City Hall. Good schools and churches of all denominations convenient. Address J. E. HEDDEN, Box No. 4,583 City.

HYDE PARK, ON THE HUDSON.—Hotel for sale, furnished or unfurnished. This is a good stand, and is doing a paying business. It is offered in consequence of the death of the proprietor. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of SIMEON SIMMONS, Executor, No. 8 Ferry-st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIdence, 11 rooms, at South Orange; price, $8,000. Also, magnificent country seat, near the Mountain House, Montclair Station, Orange. HAMILTON & WALLIS, Orange Real Estate Agents, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
EDWIN BOOTH,
In Shakespeare's Tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET,
MISS MARY MOVICKER,
MISS FANNY MORANT, MR MARK SMITH,
And the popular Tragedian,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
with an excellent cast.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the Theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.
Other plays are in the course of elaborate preparation, and will be produced during the season.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Mr.
EDWIN BOOTH
will give his first
MATINEE
performance of
ROMEO AND JULIET,
ON SATURDAY, FEB. 20,
commencing at 1 o'clock.
In the evening
The popular Tragedian,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
will appear for the first time in New-York in Mr. James Schönberg's adaptation of Brachoogel's romantic Tragedy, in five acts, of
NARCISSE,
THE VAGRANT.
Doors open at 7½, to commence at 7¾.
Seats secured in advance at the box office of the Theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—GENEVIEVE.
Sole Lessee and Director.....J. GRAU
TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW NIGHT, AT 7½,
AND TO-MORROW MATINEE AND EVENING,
Offenbach's renowned Opera Bouffe,
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT,
with its unrivaled cast and splendid mise en scene.
New ballet under direction of M. Baptistin.
Drogan.....Rose-Bell Genevieve.....Desclauzas
Brigette.....Gueretti Sifroy.....Carrier
Charles Martel....Beckers Sergeant.....Bourgoin
Piton (the gendarme, his original role).....Gabel
Narcisse.....Petit Golo.....Goby
Burgomaster.....Genot
NEW PRICES.—Admission, $1; Orchestra reserved, $1 50; PRIVATE BOXES, FOUR SEATS, $8; Proscenium, $15; Family Circle, 25c. After 9½, HALF PRICE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—MATINEE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 1. Doors open at 12½.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT MATINEE.
ON THE MATINEE—Admission to all parts of the house $1. No extra charge for secured seats. Private

ALBANY.

Legislative Proceedings—The New-York School System to be Investigated—Liquor Prohibition.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 18, 1869.

The Senate spent all the morning discussing the propriety of loaning State arms and equipments to the Cornell University for the use of the students. No conclusion was arrived at with regard to the important matter, and the only noticeable remark made in the discussion was one from Mr. FOLGER, in which he cautioned Senators to beware or they would render the Cornell University odious in the eyes of the people.

THE NEW-YORK SCHOOL SYSTEM TO BE INVESTIGATED.

Senator CREAMER offered a resolution, which was adopted, appointing a special committee of five to investigate the workings of the public schools of New-York City, with a view to ascertaining whether improvements might not be introduced. What's in the wind now?

LIQUOR PROHIBITION—SALE OF THEATRE TICKETS.

Senator O'DONNELL to-day introduced a bill amending the Excise law so as to prohibit the Excise Commissioners of any town from granting licenses for the sale of any kind of intoxicating liquors in cases where a remonstrance against the issuing of such licenses, signed by a majority of the tax-payers of such town, or persons representing a majority of the taxable property, shall be filed in the town clerk's office.

Senator BRADLEY introduced a bill to prevent the sale of tickets to theatres or other places of amusement in New-York and Brooklyn, by any persons other than those authorized to sell the same by the proprietors of such places of amusement.

THE ASSEMBLY

consumed most of to-day's session in the third reading of bills. Among the new bills introduced was one from Mr. JACOBS to "facilitate the formation of corporations under general laws, and to permit corporations to change their names." The bill makes provision for the incorporation of social, literary and musical clubs, as well as business firms, and is designed to supersede the necessity of so much special legislation.

Mr. HEGEMAN will, to-morrow, introduce a bill to abolish the "College of the City of New-York," and authorize the Board of Education to reorganize and restore the "Free Academy" as it existed before the change of name.

The Special Committee appointed to investigate the over-issue of stock by the Erie and other railroads find their work already accomplished by the Senate Committee appointed for the same purpose. A resolution calling on the Senate Committee for a copy of the testimony taken before them was adopted to-day, and this will probably be the end of the investigation. S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 18.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. TWEED—Incorporating the Americus Six Association, of New-York.

By Mr. GENET—Amending the laws relating to building of piers in the Harlem River.

By Mr. BRADLEY—To regulate the sale of tickets to public amusements in New-York City.

By Mr. CAMPBELL—For enforcing liens of boarding-house keepers.

By Mr. CHAPMAN—To incorporate the Port Crane Bridge Company.

By Mr. MURPHY—To empower the Brooklyn authorities to borrow $2,000,000 for the construction of sewers.

By Mr. NICHOLS—To provide for the collection of claims for taxes erroneously assessed.

By Mr. TWEED—To incorporate the Pavonia Stage Company.

BILLS REPORTED.

The following bills were reported favorably from Committees:

Incorporating the New-York Lumber and Improvement Company.

Incorporating the New-York and Brooklyn Tubular Tunnel Company.

The following bills were reported on adversely:

In regard to rates of interest on loans or forbearance of money or goods.

To amend the laws for the benefit of married women insuring the lives of their husbands.

To prevent the shooting of birds and game in Westchester County, as the present laws are insufficient to guard against the evil complained of.

The concurrent resolutions, giving arms to the Cornell University were amended and passed.

A resolution discharging HENRY THOMPSON from custody was carried.

Mr. CREAMER offered resolutions for the appointment of a special committee of five to investigate the working of the public schools and schools receiving aid from the municipal authorities in the City of New-York, and report what additional legislation is necessary to improve the educational system now governing the schools of said City. Carried.

The bill defining the powers of the Land Commissioners was passed.

Mr. PALMER's bill provides that when any person shall have escaped indictment for any crime on the ground of insanity, the Court shall carefully inquire whether the insanity in any degree continues, and if it does, shall order him sent to the State Lunatic Asylum, his maintenance to be paid for out of his estate, if he has any.

Mr. O'DONNELL's bill provides that no license shall be granted in any town or village, unless a majority of the taxpayers therein sign a petition requesting the Excise Commissioners to grant such license.

The Finance Committee reported a bill appropriating $20,000 for the support of boys and girls lodging houses of the Children's Aid Society, said amount to be paid out of the Metropolitan Excise Fund.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. JACOBS gave notice that at a future day he would move to amend Assembly rule 40 as follows:

Nor shall any bill be referred to a standing committee to report complete without the assent of two-thirds of the members thereof.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the charter of the International Insurance Company of the City of New-York.

On motion of Mr. LASHER, the vote on facilitating the construction of the New-York, Oswego and Midland Railroad was reconsidered, and the bill was amended by adding the following to section 10: "Nor be construed as authorizing the corporate authority of the City of New-York to take stock or bonds on said road." Passed by a vote of 79 to 20.

Incorporating the Hudson River Laborers' Union Benevolent Society, of Cortland, Westchester County.

Changing the name of the General Synod of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church to the Reformed Church.

Incorporating the Andrew Jackson Club, of New-York.

Incorporating the Ellsworth Social Club, of Brooklyn.

Authorizing Perry, Wyoming County, to aid in the construction of a railroad to connect with the Erie Railroad.

To amend the laws relating to the St. Joseph Orphan Asylum, at Rochester.

Authorizing the classification of the Directors of the New-York Trust for Deaf and Dumb.

Providing for the payment of the Twenty-second Regiment, National Guard.

Appropriating $45,000 for the completion of the Willard Insane Asylum, near Ovid.

To change the boundaries of certain towns in Schuyler County.

Providing for the compensation of the Supervisors of Oneida County.

Incorporating the Eleventh Ward Savings Bank of New-York.

Amending the charter of the Ithaca Savings Bank.

Mr. JACOBS introduced a bill for a general law facilitating the formation of corporations.

On motion of Mr. SELKREG it was resolved that the Senate be requested to transmit to the Assembly the testimony in their possession relative to the over-issue of stock by railroad companies in this State.

Adjourned.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

Improved Course of Instruction—Elective Studies—New Hall and Gymnasium.

From the Newark Advertiser, Feb. 18.

A special meeting of the Trustees of this College was held on the 16th inst., to revise and amplify the curriculum of study and adopt other measures to increase the efficiency of the institution. Among other provisions for these ends, it was determined to develop more fully the course of instruction in Mental Philosophy, Philology and Political Science, and institute the new departments of English Language and Literature, Modern Languages and Literature, Modern History and Natural History. To make room for these additional branches, it was resolved to adopt, to a limited extent, the elective system pursued in some other colleges and universities in this country and Europe, by which, while all is preserved that is essential to a symmetrical education in the branches hitherto taught, opportunity will be offered to the students according to their respective tastes and aptitudes, for higher culture in any of these branches, or, in their stead, in other departments of knowledge which the progress of the age has brought into prominence. The elective studies when chosen by the student, will become obligatory and must be pursued with the same diligence and with the same reference to mental training as those that constitute the studies designated obligatory.

For the accomplishment of these purposes, a readjustment has been made of the duties of the several chairs of instruction. The President of the College, Rev. Dr. McCOSH, in addition to his administrative duties, will take an active part in the educational department, and, beside Biblical instruction, will give a thorough course of lectures on Psychology and the History of Philosophy. Dr. ATWATER, relinquishing Mental Philosophy to the President, is appointed Professor of Logic and Moral and Political Science. Dr. SCHENCK is made Professor of Chemistry and Natural History. Dr. McILVAINE Professor of Belles Lettres and English Language and Literature; Dr. SHIELDS, Professor of Modern History and the Harmony of Science and Revealed Religion; and Dr. AIKEN, Professor of Latin and the Science of Language. The chairs of Professors ALEXANDER, GUIOT, DUFFIELD and CAMERON remain unchanged, and Dr. MOFFAT will continue to lecture on Greek Literature. A Professorship of Modern Languages and Literature was instituted; but the appointment of the incumbent was deferred for the present. The contemplated changes will go into effect at the beginning of the next academic year.

The Board of Trustees, at the same meeting, resolved to erect a new building, to be called, in honor of the first President of the College, "Dickinson Hall," which is to contain eight or nine lecture rooms, and a large examination hall, to be furnished with suitable apparatus and other necessary appliances. It was also determined to put up another building for dormitories as soon as the suitable plans can be procured. The plans for a spacious and complete gymnasium are completed, and the work of erection will be commenced as soon as the season will permit, the funds having already been contributed by Mrs. H. G. MARQUAND and ROBERT BONNER, of New-York.

BOSTON.

More About the Peace Jubilee—The Extent of the Undertaking—Fresh and Interesting Particulars—The Legislature—The Liquor and Woman Suffrage Questions.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1869.

To all who ask about the "Great National Peace Jubilee and Musical Festival" to be held in June next, "in honor of the restoration of peace throughout the land," Mr. GILMORE, the projector, replies with enjoyable enthusiasm: "The enterprise is going into grand and complete success." And it does look as if it really was. Mr. GILMORE and his agents, and other co-laborers, are going ahead with the very great work (as can readily be imagined) of making the necessary arrangements, quite systematically as well as zealously and enthusiastically, and they seem fully to comprehend the magnitude of the undertaking they have assumed. Already much has been accomplished by them, but there is a deal more yet to be done, and if they tire not of their work before they get through with it, they will be more than human.

THE JUBILEE PROGRAMME.

The first *Bulletin*—a sort of a newspaper which the managers of the enterprise propose to issue monthly for the information of the public here and beyond the limits of Massachusetts—will be issued this week. This is to be in pamphlet form and embellished with two engravings representing interior and exterior views of the great "Coliseum" which is to be erected on the Common—that is, provided the city authorities will grant the use of the Common for this purpose, which is a doubtful question in the minds of many, as a city ordinance reads, I believe, that "no building shall be erected thereon." The "Coliseum" is to accommodate 50,000 people, and to be arranged inside not unlike all our large theatres—with parquet, parquet circles, dress circles and balconies—and there is to be a grand promenade around the whole. Its dimensions are to be 500 feet long by 300 feet wide. I learn, by a glance at the proof sheets of the *Bulletin* for February, that it is to be "magnificently decorated, historically emblematic, and State and national progress since the formation of the Union." This *Bulletin* gives a much clearer idea of the programme that is proposed than anything that has yet appeared in print. The jubilee is to be inaugurated at noon on the 15th of June by prayer, the delivery of addresses of welcome, and also of a "congratulatory national address on the restoration of peace." The musical programme will open with the national anthem, "Hail Columbia," rendered in the following manner:

Symphony—"Hail Columbia," once through by the full band of 1,000 performers.

First Verse—Full band of 1,000 and grand chorus of 20,000.

Second Verse—Full band, grand chorus and chiming of all the bells in the city.

Third and Last Verse—Full band of 1,000, grand chorus of 20,000, bells chiming, drums rolling, infantry firing, and cannon pealing in the distance, in exact time with the music—the bells rung and cannons fired by electricity from the music stand.

The national airs of England, France, Russia, Prussia, Austria, and other nations, are to be rendered with similar effects.

The second day's is to be a "grand classical programme." The oratorio chorus is to be made up of all the societies of New-England and elsewhere available. I understand that among the societies that have already offered their services are several of New-York City and State.

FRA DIAVOLO—THE ANVIL CHORUS.

On the third day, that being the 17th, the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, a "grand patriotic and military programme," will be presented, and the musical exercises are to be preceded by an appropriate historical address in honor of the day. Among other selections AUBER'S "Overture to Fra Diavolo," arranged for the grand orchestra of one thousand, is to be given! The solo part, usually played by a single trumpeter, is to be performed by fifty trumpeters. In the performance of VERDI'S "Anvil Chorus," the extraordinary force of the grand chorus of 20,000, the full band of 1,000, one hundred anvils, several drum corps, artillery, bells, &c., is to be introduced. One hundred members of the Fire Department are to do the anvil work. Just imagine, for a moment, the effect of it all! A piece entitled "The Union Pacific Railroad Gallop," dedicated to the President and officers of the road, is to be brought out for the first time; and the whole is to conclude with a grand "March of Peace;" "written especially for the occasion, and respectfully dedicated to the people of America by an eminent European author."

The affair is to wind up with a grand festival entertainment, "music by the band of one thousand," on the evening of the 17th. At this time "the seats are to be removed from the parquet, thereby giving an opportunity for an interchange of congratulation and friendly greetings, and of bringing to a happy close the most important musical ceremony, and one of the grandest national gatherings that has ever adorned the pages of history!"

A "PRECEDENT."

What an undertaking! What a programme! To all who smile incredulously Mr. GILMORE says: "Gentlemen, in New-Orleans, on the 4th of March, 1864, on the occasion of the inauguration of Gov. HAHN, a concert was given in Lafayette-square, which I conducted. There was a chorus of ten thousand voices, selected from the children of the public schools, and an orchestra of five hundred musicians. This chorus and orchestra, with artillery and infantry, and all the bells in the city ringing, poured out the anthems of liberty over regenerated Louisiana. That was a success. And this cannot help being a success as well." The editors of the New-York papers who have ridiculed this idea of the monster concert, &c., he asks to search their files, and assures them that they will find in their own papers splendid notices of the concert in New-Orleans which he refers to.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Second in interest only to the peace jubilee is the Legislature, which sits daily, up in the State House, and transacts the work of the Commonwealth and the lobby. This body interests the people, not so much by what it does as by what it may do very soon. You know the great question that agitates Massachusetts just now, is the liquor question. This, it is expected, will in a few days be brought up in open House for discussion and settlement, for this year at least. No doubt the Committee who have had the matter under consideration ever since the legislative work of the year was begun, will report a bill repealing the present License law, which was enacted last year, and recreating the Prohibitory law, which prohibits the sale of liquor of all kinds, except as a medicine or for mechanical purposes. The fight, if any fight should occur, will be over the cider question, the radical temperance men desiring that the sale of cider shall be prohibited as well as whisky, and their more conservative brethren desiring that there shall be no restriction on the sale of this light and cheering drink. They declare that the farmers "won't stand it," and that if their beloved cider is taken from they will, in their wrath, take themselves from the ranks of the prohibitory party. Knowing that the loss of the farmers would be almost death to them, the prohibitory people will probably allow cider a free sale.

There will doubtless be some talk on the woman suffrage question before long. Quite a number of petitions have already been received from anxious women and some men asking for suffrage to woman, and the committee to whom their papers have been referred have half a mind, I understand, to report a bill providing for suffrage to "try the sense of the Legislature on the matter." Two of the members of this Committee are out-and-out woman-suffrage men. The Woman Suffrage League, or Committee, appointed at the last Woman's Rights Convention, are at the back of these petitions, and are pushing their cause with commendable zeal.

MUNROE.

LABOR MOVEMENTS.

The Eight-hour Measure—What its Advocates Say About it.

Premonitions are apparent of a very general movement of the various trades during the coming Spring toward reducing the time of daily labor from ten hours to eight. Mechanics argue that ten hours of work each day degrades men and prevents the improvement of their minds. They have no time for reading or study in the morning, and are too wearied at night for much mental application. A resort is therefore had to indulgences of the senses, which debar their elevation in the scale of being. Certain published articles upon the experiences of navy-yard employes of painters and plasterers, whose time was limited to eight hours last year, and to those bricklayers whose employers acceded to the strike of that period, have tended to confirm the workingmen in the logic of their desire. Those men state that since reducing ten hours' labor to eight, they have taken a new lease of life. They have now time to dress and wash before breakfast, and to read a paper previous to departing for work. In addition to this, those that are married can live healthfully in the suburbs at cheap rents, and find ample time to reach the scene of their toils. A short time can be found each morning for garden work or domestic assistance, and they return at night unfatigued. This enables them to perform a considerable amount of household mending and making, and much garden work, which they would otherwise have to pay for. They moreover read more newspapers and magazines, and are not too wearied to change their dress, and take their families upon visits, or to improving lectures and amusements. Under the ten-hour rule, they sat, tired, at home, or strolled into a bar-room, where a working costume was unobjectionable, and passed the period from supper until bed-time in drinking and idle gossip. Among the single men an equal improvement has taken place. The more intellectual among them have joined debating societies, classes for different studies, or devote themselves much more to reading than formerly. Even among many of the habitual bar-room loungers an alteration has accrued. They change their clothing and visit lady friends or theatres to a greater extent than before. Both methods of spending time have a far more harmonizing effect than the coarse talk of a drinking saloon.

The ten-hour employers are simply business men, who trouble themselves little with theories of human improvement, and see only what their momentary interest suggests. They reply that journeymen are more out of mischief when constantly at work, and cite cases where eight-hour mechanics spend their acquired leisure in drinking or idleness. At any rate, benefit, or no benefit, they claim the right to get as much work out of people as they can, and oppose any effort on the part of journeymen to restrict that right. Workmen, in answer, say that it is not to be expected that a new measure, however beneficial, will reform the evil habits of all persons immediately, and that time must be given for a general improvement. A number of years ago, they assert, mechanics worked twelve hours a day, and were little above the level of brutes. A ten-hour law induced a general ten-hour custom, much to their universal welfare, though falling far short of their needs. Instead of the impossibility of making profits with ten hours' work urged by the twelve-hour employers of that period, it was found that the reduced means of procuring labor caused the invention of much labor-saving machinery, and that profits became greater than ever. It is argued that a further reduction of working hours would produce precisely the same effect. To gratify the workingmen a law was passed by a recent Legislature that ten hours should be the limit of a day's work, but it named no penalty for its infringement. As the imposition of a penalty would have been a despotic encroachment upon liberty, none was demanded. The law was simply intended to give a coloring and justification to the custom which the journeymen desired to inaugurate. Under that law the bricklayers pursued their strike last Spring, and under it they and many more trades will pursue another during the coming season. At the last weekly meeting of the Bricklayers' Union No. 4, on Wednesday, where committees from Nos. 2 and 12 participated, it was proposed to appoint a committee to act with similar committees from other Unions, to confer with the employers upon a reduction of labor to eight hours in order to prevent a strike. The resolution was haughtily voted down. The meeting would go no more to employers. Employers must seek to make terms with them. The work of consolidation, especially among building mechanics, is rapidly going forward. The house painters and plasterers already enjoy the benefit of the law, and are firmly banded against any encroachment upon it. At a meeting on Tuesday of the United Association of Marble-cutters, at No. 1,307 Broadway, a limit to eight hours' work was strongly urged, and it is equally canvassed by the clothing-cutters, though no measures have yet been taken to realize it. The printers last year were especially earnest in regard to the movement of the bricklayers, and, in connection with other trades, subscribed largely toward their support while striking. If the bricklayers gain their point this year, their example will be extensively followed.

The employing masons have held several meetings of late at No. 51 Liberty-street, in order to ward off impending trouble. A portion resist all concessions to the journeymen, and urge all members of their association to take as many apprentices as possible. Others are in favor of a compromise, and it is thought that the new officers of the Association, elected last month, coincide with them in sentiment. It is a painful sight to witness the ineffectual struggles of men, worn by toil, to gain a brief period for self-improvement, and more sad still to find others, with a bare sustenance, striving for the addition of a weekly trifle. It is to be hoped that the present year will enjoy a respite from more strikes, and that employers and workmen will come to a mutual understanding.

The Book Printers' Strike.

The employing printers held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Astor House, and adopted the following scale of prices for composition, distribution and correction:

Per 1,000 Ems.	Manuscript.		Reprint.	
	Solid.	Leaded.	Solid.	Leaded.
English and German, common matter......	$0 50	$0 47	$0 47	$0 44
Latin and Spanish, common matter..........	50	55	50	47
French, Italian or Portuguese............	60	57	52	49
Greek, when made up..	90	85	80	75
Hebrew, with points...	80	75	70	65

All matter leaded with a thinner lead than eight to pica shall rate as solid. When compositors make up their own matter, they shall be entitled to three cents additional on the above prices, and shall unlead and clear away their own matter. The office shall be entitled to claim and count all cuts and blanks composed by the maker-up. All alterations from copy in proof shall be paid on time. Type larger than pica, to be measured as pica. Pearl and diamond, five cents per 1,000 ems extra. Ten hours shall be considered a day's work. Compositors employed by the week will be paid according to their capacity, by special agreement, $20 per week being considered a fair price for an expert workman. Compositors employed by the hour in alterations, or other time-work, will be paid at the rate of thirty-five cents per hour; if for ten consecutive hours, at the usual rate per week.

When compositors are *required* to do work out of regular hours, they shall be paid at an advance of one-third upon the price of day work, from 6 to 10 o'clock P. M., including half hour allowed for supper; and at an advance of one-half on the price of day work for all work after 10 o'clock. Distribution of plain English matter shall be paid at 12 cents per 1,000 ems. Overrunning of matter and rejustifying, without corrections, at 25 cents per 1,000 ems.

It is recommended that when girls are taken to learn composition, they should engage for at least one year; and that during that time a fair remuneration would be for the first six or eight weeks about $3 per week, and after that time 40 cents per 1,000 ems for reprint leaded.

In an address to compositors the employing printers say:

"The advance in piece work is unwise. We are now paying more for work than is paid in any other Northern city—are paying a greater proportion of our receipts than we ever paid before, and are receiving less profit, in many cases no profit whatever. And it is impossible to exact any higher rates from publishers. Within the past five years hundreds of thousands of dollars of composition has been sent out of New-York to Eastern cities. We do very little in reprints; our work is largely composed of difficult manuscript—of little profit to either workmen or employer. This statement has been denied by unthinking men, who do not know the facts. Within a few days a statement of the case will be made, supported by evidence that no one can deny. Is it wise to increase the difference in price between New-York and Eastern cities, and drive more of the work away? We ask reflecting men to compare the prices we offer to those of the Union. Calculate the difference in a week's work between both scales. Will it pay, either in money or in any other way, to sustain this strike? So far, we have acted mainly on the defensive. We have trusted to the returning good sense—to the sober second thought of the compositors—in the belief that they would see that this strike was as unwise in its plan as it was unjust in its execution. It is for you to decide whether the next six months shall see a supply of compositors largely in excess of the demand, competing with each other for employment on a declining market for labor.

Clothing Cutters' Strike.

A mass meeting of clothing cutters on strike took place last night at Coburger Hall, No. 10 Stanton-street, Mr. HENRY SCHAFFER, the President of the Union, being in the chair. It was reported that STADLER & Co., one of the few prominent tailoring firms hitherto unwilling to pay the wages demanded of $24 a week, had agreed to the terms, and requested eight of their former hands to recommence work to-day, and two more on Monday. This leaves but three firms yet outstanding, from which the cutters have recently struck, viz.: WM. MEYER & Co., SONNEBORN & Co., and WM. C. BROWNING & Co. On the acquiescence of these, their late hands, now idle, will return to work, and a new strike will take place among the cutters of such establishments as may be decided on by the President. There are a number of houses where the hands have not yet organized themselves as members of the Union, but new organizations are daily taking place, and it will probably not be long before every tailoring firm in the City will acquiesce in the new terms.

After the business routine of the meeting was transacted, Mr. ENNIS, of the Plasterers' Union, addressed the audience with words of encouragement, followed by Messrs. JACOB MORSTADT, ROBERT BLISSERT and LUCKER, of the Sewing Tailors' Union, Mr. KUHN, President of the Cigar Makers' Union, and Mr. FORTUNE, of the Plasterers' Union. All gave details of the difficulty of supporting families upon the $20 and $22 a week hitherto received by the cutters, and felicitated them upon the happy progress of the strike. Mr. FORTUNE asserted that there was no radical remedy for the grievances of workingmen except in coöperation. By this the journeyman would not only obtain wages, but enjoy the profits now accruing to employers. He deplored the apathy of workingmen whose sole aim seemed to be to insure themselves sufficient for a bare subsistence. The workingmen of New-York had now an aggregate of $60,000,000 in the savings banks of this City, and, instead of receiving but six per cent. upon their money, and allowing cunning financiers to benefit by it to the extent of over three times that interest, they should use it in coöperative establishments, and obtain the full profits for themselves. Workingmen, the speaker said, were slaves to employers; and those of each trade should at once form coöperative associations, remunerate themselves properly for their labor, educate their families thoroughly, and develop themselves in the scale of being. One person in sixteen in England, he said, was a pauper, and this country was advancing at a rapid pace to the same ratio of degradation. That misfortune could only be warded off by coöperation, and he urged his hearers to at once take measures to realize it.

Meeting of Seamen.

A meeting of sailors took place last evening at the headquarters of the Seamen's Friend Society. But few were present, it being an informal affair, and more for the purpose of mutual encouragement than business. Mr. H. D. LESLIE was in the chair, and alluded to the proposed plan of opening an office where shipowners could procure men for their vessels without the intervention of boarding-house keepers and shipping-masters. He had been seeking a locality for the office, but had not yet found one suitable in the quarter most frequented by sailors of the east side of the City. He trusted, however, soon to find one, and had called on a number of shipowners, who all expressed themselves pleased with the plan, and had promised to avail themselves of its advantages.

THE GAS NUISANCE.

Further Hearing Before the Board of Health—Testimony of Prof. Silliman—The Nuisance Easily Abated.

The investigation by the Board of Health into the method of purification of gas in use at the works of the Metropolitan Gaslight Company, foot of West Forty-second-street, was continued yesterday before S. C. HAWLEY, to whom had been assigned the duty of conducting the hearing and transmitting to the Board the testimony taken in the case. GEORGE S. HASTINGS appeared as counsel for the Board of Health, and Ex-Judge H. C. VAN VOORST for the Gaslight Company. The issue involved is whether the order of the Board shall be modified, which declares their business as at present conducted a public nuisance, on account of the gases or odors detrimental to health which escape into the external air; the alternative is that the business be discontinued unless the nuisance is abated.

Prof. SILLIMAN, of Yale College, was recalled and examined by Mr. VAN VOORST, and cross-examined by Mr. HASTINGS. The giving of his testimony occupied nearly four hours, and took a rather wide range over what might be called the outlying provinces of gas chemistry, much of it of little practical importance either to the gas manufacturer or to the public, while at the same time other points of the gravest concernment were brought up in the course of the investigation, in the results of which the public are deeply interested.

Acetylene Prof. SILLIMAN asserted to be the result of the imperfect combustion of gas; it was often present in noxious quantity when gas stoves and apparatus for cooking by gas were used in small apartments poorly ventilated. It affected in such cases the nervous system injuriously, producing headache and prostration. Acetylene is considered a very active poison. A gas stove cannot be used in a room without acetylene being thrown off into the atmosphere. No importance was attached to one method of purification of gas over another in respect to the presence or absence of this agent. Witness stated that he conceived the small amount of ammonia which was left in gas by the ordinary methods of purification was in no sense an objection to its use in dwellings; that, on the contrary, if the quantity was not excessive its effect was beneficial, inasmuch as it served to neutralize the sulphur acids which result from the combustion of the sulphur contained in ordinary gas. The method of testing the presence of ammonia by paper stained yellow by tumeric was described, and the statement made that such test-paper was ordinarily turned brown by the gas of our Metropolitan Companies. The The counsel for the Board of Health brought up the recent testimony of DR. ODLING, to prove that the amount of sulphur left in the gas purified in obedience to the Metropolitan Gas act of London, and containing not over twenty grains of sulphur to the 100 cubic feet, was a matter of no importance as regards the health or convenience of gas consumers. In rebuttal, the counsel for the Company cited the remarks of Dr. LETHEBY, made at a recent meeting of the Metropolitan Association of Medical Officers of Health in London, on occasion of the discussion following the reading of Dr. ODLING's lecture, above referred to, and it was claimed that, however ingeniously the amount of this sulphur might be cyphered into insignificance, the practical effects of its combustion were not less coonspicuous in its destruction of hangings, bookbindings, and all textile fabrics, and especially in its annoying influence upon the lungs and eyes and organs of respiration of those who are confined in small apartments where gas containing sulphur is burned. Acidity may be tasted on the leather covers of books in libraries where gas is used. There was here introduced for the notice of the Board a weighed portion of twenty grains of sulphur, (a large thimbleful,) to illustrate the fact that this quantity, produced in a single evening from the use of four ordinary gas burners, was by no means insignificant. It was argued that the method of iron purification fails to remove the sulphur as perfectly as the lime method generally in use. It further appeared that the presence of a very minute trace of sulphur acids was fatal to the successful growth of plants in premises illuminated with gas; one part in 10,000 of air will kill plants in less than 24 hours. The absence of flowers and plants from the rooms of Edinburgh is attributed to the circumstance that gas is universally used in them. In answer to the question whether the quantity of sulphur left in coal gas would not be in the ratio of the quantity found in the coal, Prof. SILLIMAN stated that experience proved that there was no rule on this subject; that certain coals very rich in sulphur produced gas retaining, after purification, less of sulphur compounds than gas which was made from coal containing a much less original proportion of sulphur. He testified that there was means within the reach of gas companies employing the lime processes, without any important alteration in their works of construction, by the use of which the offence arising from the use of the so-called dry lime process, employed at the works of the Metropolitan Gaslight Company, might be completely avoided. The Board of Health seemed, in a measure, forced to assume the position of advocates of the iron process now in use by the New-York Company, in preference to the lime process; but it is fair to presume that if the gas companies can, by the means above suggested of ventilation, secure the chemical transformation and destruction of the offensive gases hitherto exhaled in the process of gas purification, the object sought, namely, the avoidance of a nuisance, will be attained. Prof. SILLIMAN acknowledged that the mode of purification adopted by the New-York Gas Company was no longer an experiment; it was a success. The opinion of many gas engineers was that, aside from sanitary questions, the dry lime process of purification gave practically the best results in the purification of gas for domestic use.

It is perhaps proper to add that the counsel for the Board of Health stated that the Board of Health had but one object in view in the matter, and that was the doing away with a nuisance detrimental to health.

The further hearing was adjourned to Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Important Arrest of Bank Robbers—$99,500 in Bonds Recovered.

A very important and successful arrest was made recently by the Police of this City, though the facts were only made public last night by the officers having the case in hand. It appears that on the 23d of January last the First National Bank of New-Windsor, in Carroll County, Maryland, was entered in the night-time by a gang of burglars, who carried off $121,000 worth of United States, Central Pacific, Union Pacific and other coupon bonds, and left but little trace to their identity behind them. The bank officials telegraphed to Detectives PIERSON, SMITH, and WEST, of the Baltimore Police, and requested their assistance and action in the premises. These officers worked most assiduously in the endeavor to ferret out the members of the daring gang who had committed this bold and skillful burglary. Detective PIERSON, in the course of his investigations, came on to New-York, and at once placed himself in communication with Capt. JOHN S. YOUNG, of the Central Office, who summoned Detective IRVING, of his detective squad, to his assistance. Capt. YOUNG and Officer IRVING instituted a strict search through the City, and were so far successful as to secure the arrest of JAMES WEAVER and JAMES McQUADE during the latter part of last week, and found in their possession $99,500 worth of the missing bonds.

As soon as the detectives obtained possession of these securities they placed the same in the hands of Superintendent JOHN A. KENNEDY, after which Capt. YOUNG proceeded to the scene of the robbery, and communicated the facts of the arrest and recovery of the stolen bonds to the bank officials and the New-Windsor authorities. He returned to New-York a day or two since, accompanied by one of the directors of the bank, and the attorney of the institution, as well as by Detective PIERSON, of Baltimore. On their arrival at headquarters, the bank officials immediately identified the bonds and other securities found in possession of WEAVER and McQUADE as a portion of the plunder stolen from their vaults and safes. This so far simplified matters that the necessary requisitions and warrants were obtained from the Governors of Maryland and New-York without the usual interference and hindrance of a writ of *habeas corpus*. These papers having been obtained and perfected yesterday the prisoners were surrendered to the Maryland Police officers, who took them away last night by an early train for due examination and trial.

The precise details of the detective proceedings in this case have, of course, not been divulged, as it is understood that it would not be politic to do so at this stage of the case; but the arrest of the alleged thieves and the recovery of the missing bonds reflects great credit upon the officers engaged in working up the details.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

Mr. WILLIAM PARSONS delivered a lecture on "Old Homer" yesterday evening at Dr. CROSBY's church. The lecture was exceedingly discursive; many subjects were gracefully treated, and, among others, HOMER. The proceeds of the lecture are to be applied, under the direction of the Cretan Committee, to the relief of the women and children refugees at Athens.

WAYNE GRISWOLD was arraigned before Justice DOWLING yesterday on a charge of having obtained forty-six yards of silk, worth $146 25, from JAMES O'NEIL, an employe of WENTZ, HARTLEY & Co., at No. 388 Broadway, on representations that he had been authorized by T. D. ROOT, of Greenfield, Mass., to purchase silk. The silk was taken, by GRISWOLD's direction, to the store of E. S. MILLS & Co., in White-street, where O'NEIL was met by the prisoner and given the silk. The Magistrate held the accused for trial.

Detective WOOLDRIDGE, of the Sixth Ward, arrested CHARLES R. DE FORREST yesterday, on a charge of having stolen a package from the office of Harnden's Express, in Broadway, where he was employed as clerk. The package contained a gold watch, valued at $125, and was intended for A. BURNHAM, in Taunton, Mass., having been forwarded from New-Orleans. Superintendent L. W. WINCHESTER preferred the complaint against the prisoner, before Justice DOWLING, and he was held for trial in default of bail.

Wednesday night WM. HALE, *alias* Templeton, was in Broadway near Tenth-street, and being drunk, was also disorderly. Among other of his exploits was following CYRUS LAWRENCE, a coachman, for two blocks, abusing him with his tongue and also flourishing a pistol, which, however, he did not attempt to use. LAWRENCE caused HALE to be arrested, and the prisoner was yesterday committed by Justice DODGE without bail on a charge of felonious assault and battery. Judge BARNARD, however, issued a writ of *certiorari* in the case, and the matter will be heard before him to-day.

JOHN B. SMITH being found secreted in an upper hallway of No. 424 Ninth-avenue, was arrested on a charge of attempted larceny, and being arraigned yesterday before Justice DODGE was committed without bail for trial at the General Sessions.

FREDERICA GABRIEL, No. 258 West Twenty-seventh-street, made a complaint yesterday before Justice DODGE, that waking up at 3 o'clock in the morning she saw a man in the room, who, being pursued and captured, proved to be one JAMES HARFORD. The door of that room having been forced open the intruder was committed without bail by Justice DODGE for a trial on the charge of burglary.

Last evening Mr. T. W. CHITTENDEN gave a very interesting magic lantern exhibition at the Boys' Lodging-house in Eighteenth-street, after which the boys received a bountiful supply of candy, kindly furnished by a lady, and which they seemed to enjoy very much.

Hon. JOHN KELLY, Ex-Sheriff, is lying dangerously sick at his residence, in this City, and has been given up by his physicians. His complaint is nervous prostration.

The Mayor's First Marshal, yesterday, compelled TAYLOR & Co., of No. 261 Broadway, to refund to JOHN LAWSON the sum of $3, which the latter stated that he had paid the "firm" to get him a "place" or "situation." He paid his money but got no place, hence the arrest of the "firm."

The third annual dinner of the Harvard Alumni will take place at DELMONICO's, on Tuesday evening, 23d inst., at 6:30 P. M.

At 10 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the four-story building No. 46 Front-street, occupied by JAMES D. CRONIN as a storage warehouse, having in their custody 3,500 barrels of flour belonging to different parties. The aggregate loss on stock is $5,000; insured. The edifice is owned by the Stephen Whitney estate. Loss $1,000; no insurance.

At 9 P. M. a fire occurred on the first floor of No. 217 Fulton-street, occupied by SHORTWORTH & Co., as a paper warehouse. The flames spread with considerable rapidity, and caused great damage. SHORTWORTH & Co. sustained a loss of $10,000; understood to be insured. The second floor is occupied by H. L. PIERCE, chocolate manufacturer, whose loss is $5,000. The third floor is occupied by JOHN RAPER, printer, who escaped with trifling loss; insured. The origin of the flames was not ascertained.

FURMAN STORMS, an express driver, was asked to take a box in Greenwich-street, near Laight, to Thirty-second-street, last evening, and on his going up stairs, as directed, he found nobody to give him the box. On his return to the street, he found the horse and wagon missing. The Police were notified, but up to a late hour had not recovered the property.

Brooklyn.

Officer BUCHANAN, of the Forty-ninth Precinct, yesterday recovered from Mr. JAMES HALL, a contractor at Morrisania, a horse worth $250, which belonged to Mr. WM. H. BROWNELL, from whom it was stolen some time since. Mr. HALL bought the horse, not knowing that it had been stolen. Officer WILMUTH, of the same precinct, also recovered a quantity of silver ware in a Jew shop in Baxter-street, New-York, alleged to have been stolen by the same thief who took the horse alluded to.

The friends of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER—and their name is legion—will be rejoiced to know that his health is such as to render it probable that he will be in public in a very short time. Whether he will preach on Sunday next is yet uncertain.

Bishop LITTLEJOHN will hold an ordination service at St. George's Church, Flushing, to-day. On Sunday he will have a confirmation service at St. Mary's, Brooklyn, and another at Emmanuel Church, Brooklyn, on Good Friday.

The building Committee of the Mercantile Library Association have succeeded in raising the amount needed to place them entirely out of debt. The amount subscribed since the opening of the new building is $20,945.

The parishioners of St. John's, corner of Johnson and Washington streets, held a meeting last evening, at which it was decided to locate the new church in the region of Prospect Park, but the precise spot has not yet been selected.

Rev. T. DEWITT TALMAGE, of Philadelphia, has received a unanimous call from the Central Presbyterian Church, at a salary of $7,000 a year, and other inducements.

Rev. Dr. ANDERSON delivered a lecture on "Ireland's Place Among the Nations," in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Leonard-street, E. D., to a large and much interested audience, last evening.

C. DE HAVEN JONES, M. D., delivered an entertaining account of "A Surgeon's Army Life," to an attentive audience last evening, before the Brooklyn Library Association, at the Library Hall, South Eighth-street, E. D.

Rev. JOSEPH DURYEA, D. D., lectured to a large congregation in the Ainslie-street Presbyterian Church, E. D., on "How to Grow," last evening.

Since the commencement of the Eye and Ear Hospital in April last, 1,040 cases of diseases of the eye were treated, and 115 surgical operations performed. The directors of the institution want $25,000 to enable them to purchase a building large enough to meet the growing demands upon it for aid.

Gov. LOWE will lecture at the Academy of Music this evening on behalf of the Central Dispensary.

The residence of Mr. FREDERICK L. HUNNYHOUSE, No. 49 Willoughby-street, was entered by burglars yesterday morning and robbed of a quantity of silver ware. The thieves did their work very quietly, as the robbery was not discovered until daylight.

Ex-Policeman DEASY, of South Brooklyn, was taken before Justice CORNWELL yesterday on a charge of highway robbery, preferred against him by Mr. LEWIS DUNN. He was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury, without bail.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 18—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93 for both money and the account. United States Five-twenties, 78¾. Stock market steady; Erie Railway shares, 24½; Illinois Central, 96¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 27¼.

PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 18.

The Bourse is firm. Rentes, 71f. [illegible]

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 18—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens flat at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands.............11¼d.@11⅜d.
Middling Orleans.............12¼d.@12½d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 32s. 6d. ℘ quarter for Old Mixed Western.

HAVRE, Thursday, Feb. 18.

COTTON—The market closed quiet last night at 136f. ℘ cwt. for Tres Ordinaire, on the spot.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 18—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 93 for both money and the account. United States Five-twenties, 78¾. Stocks steady. Erie Railway, 24½; Illinois Centrals, 96¾.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 18—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed flat at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands.............11⅜d.
Middling Orleans.............12¼d.

The sales of the day have footed up 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 10s. 11d. ℘ cental for California White.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 18—4:30 P. M.

Sugar flat and unchanged.

ANTWERP, Thursday, Feb. 18.

Petroleum at 58½f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Thursday, Feb. 18.

COTTON—The following are the closing quotations:

Tres Ordinaire, on the spot.............136f.
Low Middlings, afloat.............137f.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Feb. 18.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 82⅜@82½ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 18.

Bourse closed strong; Rentes, 71f. 87c.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 18—Evening.

Refined Petroleum declined to 1s. 10d. ℘ gallon.

HAVANA, Thursday, Feb. 18.

The SUGAR market is less active; No. 12 Dutch Standard is quoted at 9½@10 reals. EXCHANGE is firmer.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 18.

EXCHANGE on New-York weak. FLOUR quiet at $5 15@$6 25 for Spring Extras; $7 25@$9 50 for Winter Extras; $4 25@$5 for Spring Superfine. WHEAT declining, No. 1 at $1 20@$1 24; No. 2 Spring at $1 15¼@1 15¾. CORN dull and declined ¼c.@½c.; New 55½c.@58¾c.; No. 2, sales at 60c.; no grade, 56c.@56¾c.; for future delivery, 69½c.@70c.; No. 1, seller May 66c.; seller last half of April, 65c.; No. 2, seller May, 65c. OATS dull; No. 2, 54c. RYE quiet at $1 17¾ for Winter; $1 19¾@$1 20 for fresh receipts and No. 1. BARLEY dull at $1 90 for Winter, and $1 92 for fresh receipts and No. 2. HIGHWINES neglected and nominal. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK, $33 50, buyer March, but for cash market nominally $32 50; Extra Prime Pork nominally $26 50; Lard dull at 19c.; seller March 19½c.: Clear Sides, 18¼c.; Dry Salted Shoulders, 12¼c., loose. Dressed HOGS dull at $13@$14 for lots weighing on 200 lbs.; $12@$13 50 all round; closing at about $13@$13 50 for shipping lots. Live HOGS steady at $9 75@$10 50 for Common to Fair; $10 75@11 for good grades. BEEF CATTLE quiet, but prices unchanged. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 48,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 4,800 bushels Rye, 900 bushels Barley, 1,100 Dressed Hogs, 3,200 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 52,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 4,500 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Rye, 3,200 Live Hogs, 1,000 Dressed Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb. 18.

COTTON unsettled and nominal; Middlings, 27¾c.@28c.; no sellers; sales 800 bales; receipts, 1,774 bales; exports, 3,734 bales. SUGAR in good demand; Common, 12c.@12½c.; prime, 14½c.@15c.; Yellow Clarified, 16c. MOLASSES in good demand; Common, 55c.@75c.; Prime, 77c.@80c. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $6 37½@$6 50; Double Extra, $7 12½@$7 25; Treble Extra, $7 50. CORN in request and advanced; White, 85c.@87½c.; Yellow, 90c. OATS scarce and higher at 75c. BRAN unchanged. HAY tending upward; Prime, $28. Mess PORK dull and lower at $34. BACON dull; Shoulders, 15¼c.; Clear Rib, 18¼c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c. LARD dull; tierce, 20c.@20½c.; keg, 22¼c.@22½c. WHISKY unchanged. COFFEE steady; Fair, 15c.@16c.; Prime, 17¼c.@18½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 18.

Market depressed by stringency in money circles. No. 1 Quercitron BARK, $50@$51 ℘ ton. COTTON—Middling Uplands, 29¼c. COFFEE firm; Rio, 16c.@17¾c. SUGAR and MOLASSES excited and advancing tendency. FLOUR very heavy; little inquiry and prices weak; Superfine, $5 25; Extras, $6@$6 25. WHEAT very dull for inferior, but good Red firm at $1 80@$1 90; White, $2 10@$2 20. RYE active at $1 55. CORN dull; Yellow, 88c.@89c.; White, 84c.@86c. OATS firm; Western, 74c.@76c. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK, $33. Beef HAMS, $34; Hams in pickle, 18¼c.@18½c.; Shoulders in salt, 14c.@14½c. LARD, 20¼c. WHISKY dull and quotations nominal.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 18.

TOBACCO dull. COTTON heavy. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT, $1 45@$1 90 for fair to choice Fall; Spring lower; quoted at $1 30@$1 32. CORN dull at 69c.@73c. OATS dull at 62c.@66c. BARLEY dull; choice Fall, $2 80. RYE, $1 30@$1 33. WHISKY dull at 94c. PORK steady at $33. Bulk MEATS dull; jobbing sales of Shoulders at 13¼c.; Clear Rib, 16¼c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c.@17c., all packed. BACON dull but unchanged. LARD, 19c.@20c. CATTLE quiet; Good to Choice, $5@$7 25; Inferior to Fair, $3@$4 50. SHEEP steady at $4@$7 ℘ head for Good to Prime. HOGS, $9@$10. RECEIPTS—4,800 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 1,200 Hogs.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Feb. 18.

FLOUR steady with a moderate demand; sales 900 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring, $8 50@$8 75 for Amber Winter, $9 50 for White, $10 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 70; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 49; White Canadian, $2@$2 20. CORN quiet; sales car lots No. 1 at $1. OATS, 68c. for Western. BARLEY dull; sales, 2,600 bushels Canadian, supposed at $1 97½. RYE inactive. CORNMEAL, $2 15 per cwt. MILLFEED scarce and firm; Shorts, $28; Shipstuffs, $30; Middlings, $36 per ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 95c.; to Albany, 67c.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Feb. 18.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT more active; No. 1 at $1 18¼; No. 2 at $1 13. OATS firmer at 53¼c. for No. 2. CORN firm at 57c.@60c. for new. RYE firm at $1 14@$1 15 for No. 2. BARLEY nominal. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. Dressed HOGS firmer at $13@$14. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—200 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 200 bbls. and 60 tierces Pork.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 18.

COTTON very dull; Middling Uplands held at 29c. FLOUR in good demand and unchanged. WHEAT dull; Prime Valley Red, $2 20@$2 30. CORN opened firm, but closed dull; White at 90c.@95c.; Yellow, 88c.@90c. OATS firm at 70c.@75c. RYE firm at $1 50@$1 60. Mess PORK at $33 50. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 17¼c.@17¾c.; Clear Sides, 18½c.@18¾c.; Shoulders, 15½c.@15¾c. HAMS, 21c. LARD quiet at 21c.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 18.

FLOUR dull and lower; Family, $7@$7 25. WHEAT dull; Winter Red, held at $1 50; no buyers. CORN dull at 62c. RYE firmer at $1 42 for No. 1. OATS dull and no demand. COTTON—Middlings, nominally, 27¼c.@28c. Mess PORK, Bulk MEATS and BACON nominally unchanged. LARD in better demand; sales at 19¾c. for Country; 20c. for City; 150 tcs. City sold at 20c., buyer March. GOLD, 134. EXCHANGE dull.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Thursday, Feb. 18.

FLOUR very dull and nominally unchanged. WHEAT held at previous sales; no demand whatever. CORN—New dull, with small sales at 76c.@77c. on the track. OATS firm at 65c. in store; demand trivial. RYE held at $1 35 in store. BARLEY firm; held at $2 10 for Canadian. SEEDS steady and quiet. Mess PORK, LARD and HIGHWINES unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Feb. 18.

TOBACCO—Sales 334 hhds. Lugs to Medium Cutting Leaf at $5@$18 25. COTTON, 28c. LARD, 20c.@20½c. BACON—Shoulders, 14¾c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¾c. Bulk Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c., all packed. FLOUR, $5 75@$6 25. WHEAT, $1 65@$1 70. CORN, 60c.@64. OATS, 65c.@66c. RYE, $1 45@$1 46. WHISKY, 96c.

TOLEDO, Thursday, Feb. 18.

FLOUR dull and heavy. WHEAT declining; Amber, $1 53½, and No. 1 $1 87½. CORN firmer; New, 68c.@68½c., on the spot, and 69c., seller March; 73c., seller last half of April. OATS dull, but prices unchanged; small sales at 60c. for Michigan State. RYE unchanged. BARLEY steady and unchanged. Dressed HOGS dull.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Feb. 18.

COTTON dull and nominal at 27½c.@28c.; receipts, 1,000 bales; exports, 1,000 bales. FLOUR steady. CORN, 72c.@73c. OATS, 80c.@85c. PORK, $34. Bulk MEATS quiet; Clear Sides, 17¾c.; Shoulders, 14c. Dressed HOGS, $12 50@$13.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Feb. 18.

FLOUR dull at $4 75@$5 75. WHEAT quiet at $1 70@$1 75 for good shipping. LEGAL TENDERS, 74.

MOBILE, Ala., Thursday, Feb. 18.

COTTON—Sales 300 bales; market closed flat; Low Middlings, 26¼c.; receipts, 992 bales; exports, 198 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Feb. 18.

Spirits TURPENTINE dull. RESIN dull at $1 60@$6 75. Crude TURPENTINE steady; prices unchanged. TAR firm. COTTON dull.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Feb. 18.

COTTON—The market is dull and declining; sales 271 bales; Middlings at 26¾c.@27c.; receipts, 442 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, Feb. 18.

COTTON—The market is dull and prices nominal; exports to New-York, 1,448 bales; receipts, 2,119 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 18.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 108½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25¼; Reading Railroad, 46; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56¾; Gold, 134¼.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 18—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	S	Cloudy	38
Halifax	S	Cloudy	39
Portland	S	Snowing	37
Boston	S. W	Snowing	38
New-York	S. W	Clear	40
Philadelphia	N. W	Clear	43
Wilmington	W	Clear	40
Washington	N. W	Clear	43
Fortress Monroe	W	Clear	50
Richmond	W	Clear	46
Augusta	W	Clear	54
Savannah	N. E	Cloudy	55
Charleston	N. W	Clear	53
Oswego	N	Snowing	28
Buffalo	W	Cloudy	32
Pittsburg		Clear	28
Chicago	S. E	Snowing	24
Louisville	S	Clear	36
Mobile	W	Hazy	52
New-Orleans	N. E	Clear	55
Key West	S. W	Cloudy	75
Havana	S. W	Clear	75

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Missouri*, close at the General Post Office at 2 P. M.

Mails for France, *via* Havre and Brest, by the *St. Laurent*, close at the General Post Office at 8:30 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of New-York*, close at 11 A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on pier No. 45 North River, to 12:50 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way.........	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central...........	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners...........	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven..............	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport................	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way..............	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail...........	6 P. M.
South, Through...................	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way.................	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver............	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c........	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Allemannia	Feb. 3	Hamburg	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
City of New-York	Feb. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
England	Feb. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
St. Laurent	Feb. 20	New-York	Havre.
FOR HAVANA, &c.			
Missouri	Feb. 20	New-York	Havana.
City of Mexico	Feb. 20	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 18—*In steamship Nevada, from Liverpool*—G. H. Newman and wife, Isaac Lever, H. Knight and wife, Miss H. Knight, Mrs. A. Knight, J. E. Elliott.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 49 | Sun sets.... 5 40 | Moon sets..12 28

HIGH WATER—HIGH WATER.

Sandy Hook.12 32 | Gov. Island. 1 21 | Hell Gate.. 2 43

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Feb. 18.

Cleared.

Steamships America, (N. G.,) Hargesheimer, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Eagle, Greene, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Brunette, Howe, Philadelphia, J. Lorillard; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Magnolia, Crowell, Charleston, A. Leary.

Ships Great Western, Cunningham, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; Nevada, Nichols, Yokohama, S. L. Merchant & Co.; Star of Hope, Gannett, San Francisco, Samuel W. Ogden.

Barks Ed. Hill, (Br.,) Marston, Malaga, E. P. Braggotti; Tiva, (Br.,) Litcom, Maracaibo, Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Brigs Crescent, (Br.,) Spencer, Port-au-Prince, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Brisk, (Br.,) Hill, Cienfuegos, Fowler & Jova.

Schooners Oliver Jameson, Jameson, Barbados, Brett, Son & Co.; Israel Snow, Pillsbury, Barbados, B. J. Wenberg; Hortensia, Norton, Demerara, Miller & Houghton; E. E. Sylvester, Reesons, Barscoa, B. J. Wenberg; Sarah Quinn, Mathews, Corpus Christi, I. B. Gager; J. G. Craig, Maxwell, Norfolk, C. E. Staples; Eva L. Leonard, Bunker, Norfolk, C. E. Staples; Highland Chief, Freeman, Norfolk, F. B. Chase & Co.; A. Lincoln, Dill, Fall River, J. S. Ingraham; America, Reynolds, Bristol; American Eagle, Shaw, Philadelphia, W. B. Vondersmith; D. McPhee, Smith, Philadelphia; Joseph Hay, Hathaway, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton.

Arrived.

Steamship Nevada, (Br.,) Williams, Liverpool Feb. 2, and Queenstown 4th, with mdse. and 125 passengers to Williams & Guion. Feb. 10, 10:30 P. M., no lat., &c., exchanged night signals with a Guion steamer bound E. Feb. 12, lat. 45 50, lon. 45 30, fell in with large fields of ice.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Chesapeake, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Empire, Price, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Bark Fredness, (Norw.,) Brinland, Alicante 60 ds., with old rails to Funch, Meincke & Co. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 1, and had variable weather since. Jan. 30, lat. 22 27, lon. 52 32, spoke schr. Marsella, from Halifax, bound S.

Brig Rocky Glen, (of Newport,) Dow, (late Wallace,) Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to T. J. Owens & Co. Has had strong variable winds the latter part of the passage. Dec. 25, on the passage out, Capt. Wallace committed suicide by jumping overboard.

Brig Frank Clark, (of Damerscotta,) Barstew, Anguilla 13 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson.

Brig Amelia Celestina, (Ital.,) Semena, Naples 67 ds., with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Funch, Meincke & Co.

Brig John Brightman, (of Fall River,) Gray, Palermo 68 ds., and 47 ds. from Gibraltar, with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.

Schr. Iris, (of Sidney, C. B.,) Peters, Guantanamo 13 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co. Has had heavy weather off Hatteras.

Schr. Maud Mollock, (of Calais,) Bartlett, Philadelphia 4 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Eliza B. Emery, Young, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Empire State, Chapman, George's Banks, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. John Anderson, Wright, Virginia, for Bridgeport.

Schr. S. M. Stout, Hawley, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Jane Williamson, Harris, Great Egg Harbor.

Schr. J. G. Craig, Maxwell, Norfolk.

Schr. Eva L. Leonard, Bunker, Norfolk.

Schr. Highland Chief, Smith, Norfolk.

Schr. Phoebe Elizabeth, Hill, New-Haven.

Schr. Village Queen, Brown, Providence.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Bay State, Seabury, Boston.

Schr. Sallie Burton, McIntyre, Bridgeport.

Schr. Clarissa Allen, Davis, Stratford.

Schr. Cherub, Fletcher, South Amboy, for Boston.

Schr. Mary Tibbetts, Hall, Virginia.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Wind fresh N. W.; clear.

BELOW—Bark Samuel Larrabee, Thompson, Newport, Eng., Dec. 14. Is anchored off the lightship. Brig Scotland, Rose, from Matanzas.

Sailed.

Steamships America, for Bremen; Siberia, for Liverpool; Eagle, for Havana; Herman Livingston, for Savannah; Magnolia, for Charleston; Niagara, for Richmond. Bark W. E. Anderson, for Baltimore. Brig Clara M. Goodrich, for Cardenas.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 18—Arr. ship A. Harrington, from Singapore; F. B. Fay, Calcutta; brigs Wm. Robertson, Smyrna; Areostook, Trinidad; schrs. J. M. Maguon, Demerara; Annie Amsden, Cienfuegos; M. M. Pote, Sagua; N. C. Paine, do.; John D. Griffin, New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 18—Arr. steamship Maryland, from Baltimore.

Sld. schrs. Azelda & Laura, for West Indies; Vrail, for Philadelphia.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 18—Arr. schr. Lucy Holmes, from Boston.

Cld. steamship Gen. Barnes, for New-York; bark Half Dawn, for Queenstown.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18—Arr. ship Young America, from New-York.

Cld. Alicatricoz, for Liverpool.

Spoken, &c.

American Union—ship, from London via Fayal for New-York, Feb. 8, lat. 30, lon. 70.

Horace Beals—bark, Blankenship, hence for New-Orleans, Feb. 10, lat. 31 30, lon. 72 20.

James A. Brown—schr., from Havana for Fall River, Feb. 13, lat. 32 55, lon. 78.

Rainbow—ship, from Penang for Boston, Feb. 2, lat. 24 50, lon. 65 27.

Foreign Ports.

At Guantanamo, Feb. 4, brigs Diadem, for New-York next day; Morning Star, for do., to sail Feb. 12.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Marine Disaster.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 18.—The bark Royal Arch, from Philadelphia for this port, lies stranded near Vulzen. A portion of her cargo has been saved.

TIFFANY & CO.,

NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY, N. Y.

SILVERWARE

of their own make and selections from the best manufacturers.

DINNER,

DESSERT,

TEA SERVICES,

Wedding Presents,

CASE GOODS, AND TABLE ARTICLES OF STERLING QUALITY.

TIFFANY & CO., having their own factory, are enabled to execute orders for special articles with facility. Designs and estimates furnished.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,

CHANDELIERS

AND

GAS FIXTURES

OF PATTERNS AND PRICES TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS.

DR. MARSH'S

RADICAL CURE TRUSS.

Also, IMPERVIOUS TRUSSES of various forms for the permanent relief of Hernia; ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SHOULDER BRACES, SUPPORTERS, CRUTCHES, Apparatus for Bow Legs, Club Feet, Weak Ankles, Hip Disease, and all other physical deformities, made and accurately fitted at the Radical Cure Truss Office of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York; MARSH, BOWLES & CO., No. 71 Washington-st., Chicago, adjoining Crosby's Opera House; and S. N. MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 3 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

A competent female to wait upon ladies.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.